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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED BY THE

Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D.,

At Calvary Church, New York, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1859.

[Reported for the New York Times.]

1. Oh! praise the Lord all ye nations; praise him all ye people. 2. For his merciful kindness is great toward us; and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord. Psalm cxvii.

Men sin in crowds, but each individual in those crowds must stand alone for final judgment. Nations are now triumphant, and now overthrown, but, be the event one or the other, it is all transacted here—of the earth, all earthy. Eternity knows nothing; in its judgments of nations, its doom is of the individuals simply that make up nations. And why? Because individual actions, of which each actor has control, make up, in their aggregate, the action of the nation to which those individuals belong. The responsibility is thus proportioned to the opportunity, and the means conferred, for regulating individual conduct. This is the equitable rule in dispensing the judgments of eternity. But there are judgments upon earth for national wrong doing; and, therefore, the member of earthly society has a responsibility to meet here, as well as a final, personal doom to meet hereafter. His individual action as a citizen here, may imperil his comfort on earth; while, in the same act, his conduct as a man, a rational creature, accountable to God, may impart happiness hereafter. As a member of society, man has no right to "follow a multitude to do evil." Nor is his responsibility, as a man, any the less, simply because he acts in concert with that multitude; it cannot be distributed among them. It may seem to be less to men, because of the difficulty they find in attributing to each individual his exact share in the production of the general result of combined action; but it is not so to God, whose omniscience encounters no such difficulty. Now, it is precisely this difficulty which makes men either less vigilant over their actions as members of the body politic and social, or, which is quite as bad, indifferent to the performance of any actions as citizens, at all. Hence it results that in a Government where suffrage is universal, the work of the State is apt to be managed by those who trouble themselves very little with the difficulty we have mentioned, because they feel no responsibilities either social or individual. This state of things, however, (if past history may be believed,) is endurable for a time only. It passes through its regular stages of anarchy, civil war, despotism, and finally terminates in a settled Government of some kind, which, if it restricts human freedom (as it is apt to do), at least possesses vigorous strength, and affords, at least, protection to the well-disposed. This is the usual history of republics. But when our fathers founded this republic, knowing, as they well did, the lesson furnished by an experience of the past, they were not ignorant that a new element was incorporated into their organization which had been wanting in the past—an element potent enough, if allowed to operate, to afford some security against a repetition of the sad routine of past failures in republics, by enlisting the deepest and strongest of man's feelings, even the religious sympathies of his nature—his conscience and sense of duty to God—on the side of the Government. That element was Christianity. They were making a republic for men who came of Christian parentage, and had been taught the great truths of Christ's religion. Whether this new element will afford the safeguard which they hoped for in it, is a problem yet to be solved; and it is a problem simply, because, as I just remarked, to afford security it must be allowed to operate. If it be thus allowed, there is no doubt of its sufficiency. And this train of thought brings us inevitably to this conclusion—that of all the nations in Christendom there is none which needs Christianity, as a silent governmental element, as much as the United States does; and further, that there is not one which adopted a wiser measure to secure that aid, than was shown by our fathers, in refusing to fetter men's consciences, and in leaving each man free to adopt that form of Christianity most in accordance with his own views of duty. Nothing short of a deep sense of obligation to God, recognized by the mass of the people, and lying behind all our municipal regulations, giving to them the moral support which human law must have in its administration, can possibly sustain in perpetuity, political institutions like ours. If you will build on the virtue of the people as a foundation, you must, of course, make your foundation strong by enlisting some agency to make the people virtuous; for then only are they competent to works of self-government, and where will you find this agency but in Christianity?

The custom of our country has appropriated the exercises of the pulpit on this day more particularly to a consideration of our duties as Christian citizens. Let my theme of to-day then be American Patriotism—I mean the genuine patriotism of an intelligent Christian man.

And first. What does the Christian patriot of this country owe to the world? Every nation has its own concurrence of providential events which indicate its peculiar duties. What then is our position and power as a people, and what may be our influence on the world without our borders? With a rapidity so marvelous that to all but the blind it indicates the special hand of Providence, we have grown within less than a century, from a few poor colonies, struggling for life on our Atlantic coast, into a mighty nation, stretching, in our territory, from the region of arctic cold down to the clime of tropical airs and ever-verdant vegetation—and comprehending in our lateral grasp a broad continent, washed on its opposite coasts by the waves of two great oceans. Within this wide expanse, with every variety of climate and of soil, with far more territory than we have yet population to occupy, with untold and almost incredible mineral wealth beneath the surface of the earth, and a profusion of God's richest vegetable bounties upon it; with an intermediate position between Europe and Asia, indicating a rapid approximation to the time when our continent must become a middle ground in the great lines of transit for the commerce of a world, what more of natural advantages could Heaven bestow? But this is not all: as if to facilitate our efforts in subduing and utilizing this immense domain for God's glory and man's happiness, mark, again, how our heavenly Father has timed the period of our gigantic though infant growth. It is since we came into birth as a nation that the three great modern elements of human progress have been developed. Steam has become our steed, and lightning our messenger, and gold the magician that has set them to work. Since the coming of our blessed Saviour, there has been, in all history, no century as important to man, in its mighty results, past and prospective, as the present. The mariner's compass, the revival of learning, the invention of gunpowder, the discovery of America, the reformation of religion, were all great events—all, to the philosophic eye of thought-*ful man, footprints* in the stately steppings of Jehovah as he passed on to the accomplishment of his great but unseen purposes, in fulfilling the predetermined destinies of this world which He has made. But the future chronicler of past events, as he looks back on the unrolled scroll of time, will nevertheless write down the times in which we live as part of the "marvelous century" in man's story.

Nor yet is this all. Unlike the elder nations of Christendom, we emerged not into civilization from a previous state of barbarism. We grope not in the dark caverns of antiquity to find in the dying legends of some silly tradition, the origin of our national existence. Our history is all written in authentic records; and our starting point among the nations of the earth is one which, from the beginning, placed us on a line with the highest civilization of Europe. Hence our political institutions, embodying, as they do, so much of freedom. We had the benefit of that which had passed the ordeal of actual experiment in other lands. We were not obliged to grope in the dark, and feel our way, as it were, to great elemental principles. And now what is the natural and fair inference from facts like these? Is it not that God meant our national existence and happy condition to exercise a salutary influence upon the world? Nations, like individuals, must not live unto themselves only. And if this be so, is not our obligation plain, as one of the great family of nations? Shall we take all we can get from them, unscrupulous as to the means we employ, and give them back in return nothing? Shall we, with a national selfishness which would justly degrade us in the eyes of Christendom, practice the high-handed robbery which the strength alone of a common felon enables him to perpetrate over a weak and therefore unresisting victim? Shall the nation become a common thief, and, pirate-like, prey, wherever it can with impunity, on those who cannot defend themselves from our dishonorable larcenies? Was it for this, think you, God made our nation what it is?

But again, there is another very plain duty which, I think, we owe to the world, and, as I will show you presently, not to the world only, but to the honored memory of our buried fathers, as well as to the present of ourselves and the future of our children. Ours is a land of plenty, and our institutions afford all the political freedom a reasonable man can desire. The fame of our country, in these respects at least, has gone out into all lands in Christendom. The overworked serf and the ill-paid artizan of another hemisphere have heard the wonderful story of a country far distant over the waves, where such as they are free and comfortable. They look upon their wives and little ones, and sundering all ties of early association and home-born affections, they gather around them the group they love, and are soon tossing on the billows, heading their course to this El Dorado of their anxious and sanguine hopes. And what has made it an El Dorado for such in truth it is to the honest and industrious emigrant from other lands. Its physical abundance, its political freedom and its national strength—these are the bright stars which have lured these hopeful wanderers over the sea; these are the particulars which fit our country to be a home for men in other lands, less happy than we are. And in the timely discovery of America, and the miraculously rapid growth of our nation, God in his good providence, meant, among other purposes, as I religiously believe, to provide just such a home for just these people. Of these three particulars, the first, physical abundance, is likely to continue; for that is God's gift, and man may abuse, but cannot destroy it. The other two, however, political freedom and national strength, are confided to man, and he may destroy them. He may trample under foot the charter which his fathers wisely framed to secure the first, or by foul corruption may destroy its proper exercise; and he may lay the last in ruins, by sundering rudely the bonds of union which his fathers wrought, to link it together forever, in the might of an invincible strength. This he may do, and in doing, destroy the Republic and rob the world of a safe refuge from tyrannous oppression. And alas! do not the signs of the times give but too much reason to fear that this is precisely what some are seeking to do? Are there, for instance, none who openly contemn the Constitution of their country—none who, by the exercise of a corruption that scarcely has shame enough to keep itself out of sight, pervert it from its plain declarations and legitimate interpretation? Are there none who have been willing and ready to convert executive powers into judicial, and legislative into executive? And how speak some men now of that union, of which our fathers (taught by revolutionary experience) thought so much? They had purchased it for their children with their blood; and that blood had flowed from Northern and Southern hearts alike; it made one common pool upon the battle-field; they knew that upon union alone depended a strong, proud, national existence. Do all their sons adhere to this opinion of their fathers; or do they trample on their memories, and despise their wisdom? Let facts answer. What means the angry and insulting language of portions of the Press both North and South toward each other? Why do flippant sneers and taunting insinuations, and insidious affectations of candor, and false assertions, and vulgar vituperation, form so much of the editorial staple of certain prints? Is it thought to show skill of fence in intellectual gladiatorship? Whether it be quite as clever writing as its authors suppose may perhaps admit of doubt; but grant that it is, the sober American who has no personal vanity of authorship involved, may well ask whether it is either patriotic or wise, thus to furnish fuel to the flame of mutual exasperation already burning, alas! too brightly; or to sacrifice the interests and happiness of our country to the gratification of some author's wish to attain celebrity as the writer of insulting sneers and trenchant irony. Our country is surely worth more to us than the gratification of the personal vanity of any man, and while it is cheerfully conceded that the Press should be free, and may often furnish information and instruction to the public mind, yet it would be hard to show any lawful power it possesses to assume over it dictation or control. The mode of saying may be often more offensive than that which is said; and there is a mode which does not conduce to Union, because its tendency is to destroy fraternal feeling. If any American citizen wishes to be without a country that can command the respect of the civilized world, let him contribute his aid to dissolve the Union of these United States. In the fulfilment of his unpatriotic purpose he will find his punishment, for he will have ruined himself. He will be crushed and bruised under the edifice he has assisted to undermine.

But it is time to pass on to the consideration of what this country owes to itself, as well as to the world at large. Our country is exempted (at least for the present) from the intestine convulsions of revolution—how long it may be before opposing hosts may be marshaled on the field of carnage depends, under God, on the calmness, the courage, the prudence and the patriotism of the wise, the thoughtful and the good men of all parties of the Union, who love their country better than they do any party, and who have the sense to appreciate its value to the world and to themselves. Of the men who, in their moral and numerical strength, are able with perfect ease, if united for that purpose, to rebuke with a voice of thunder—nay, to crush into hopeless extinction—the ultraism of all parts of our land, whether North or South, East or West, (for there is ultraism in all,) and to say we will have no more of this wretched insanity of a few thousands, assuming to itself the wisdom and the right to overthrow the government and abolish the Union, which our fathers shed their blood to make, and under which so many millions of us are quite sure we can live peacefully, prosperously and happily. We are Americans, and patriotic enough to lay for the time our minor and temporary differences of local politics on the altar of our country, and there sacrifice them without a second thought. Give us but honest and capable men to fill our offices, we care not from what party they come, or by what names they may have been called, and let us sweep corruption and disloyalty from the land, now and forever. The majority in our country, I am persuaded, have this feeling; let them be but as active in its exhibition as the miserable demagogues, and office-seekers, and political profligates are in their mischievous and dirty work, and in less than a twelvemonth the land would be free from these offensive vermin, as loathsome, aye, and as contemptible in their individuality, as were the insects of the third plague of Egypt. But, looking at our condition as it is, one of peace, I proceed to illustrate the duty we owe to ourselves, in the remark that we are not altogether unaffected by the disturbances of another hemisphere. I speak not now of the derangement of our business relations with the world without, nor yet do I allude to the danger of our departure from a wise neutrality in the conflicts of other and distant nations; but I mean to speak of one consequence of the troubled state of Europe, with which the providence of God does call on us to deal, whether we wish it or not. The population of Europe, as I have already intimated, has come, and probably will continue to come by hundreds of thousands; and whether it be agreeable to us or otherwise, we have to deal with them. We must "Americanize" them, or submit to have them revolutionize us and our institutions. There can be no middle ground in this matter. We may as well look the fact in the face, and understand it exactly as it is. It will not be pretended that of the vast numbers that come, many can understand our political institutions or the theory of our government. Thousands of them, as we know, cannot even speak our language. Some of them, who have long groaned in Europe under a degrading serfdom, construe their newly acquired liberty into a license to trample upon all law and do what they will. Again, others of them who can read our language but imperfectly, become at once dogmatical expounders of our political charters, and, with oracular gravity inform us that they know better than our fathers did what our Constitution means, nay what true liberty is. We are tempted to smile at the cool impudence of this assertion, and ask when and from whom they were to learn the lessons of liberty? From what region do they come? From that country which furnished, in the ancestors of these very men, the mercenary hireling soldiery whom our fathers met and conquered on the battle fields of the war of Independence. What did any Hessian of those bloody times know of rational liberty? Nay, what did any principality in all Germany know? And yet some of these are the men who clamor loudest about our institutions, and our sacred, inalienable rights as American citizens. Our institutions! our rights! Why, if their fathers could have performed what they were hired to do, in the work of slaughter, their sons would not be here to-day to howl out party slang, in broken English, about their rights and privileges; we owe it to our own fathers, not to theirs, that there are in existence such things as an American Republic and American citizens. Well, yet again there is another class among them quite guiltless of ability to utter one word of our language, or perchance to read one word of any other, who have merely transferred to our soil all the ignorance, all the prejudices and all the practices which belonged to them at home; and who, in an occasional outbreak, riot or murder, exhibit their profound and intelligent appreciation of the value of free institutions. Here, then, is the evil, and I think that every honest man here will admit that it is not exaggerated. With this, then, (whether we wish it or not,) we are perforce required to deal, if indeed we are not prepared to succumb to it.

What, then, is the remedy for it? And this brings us to the question of *duty*. What does the American patriot owe to his country and to himself in this matter? There are but two remedies, and one of these, of which I shall speak first, is but partial only, and guards against the future without providing for the past. This remedy is an absolute exclusion of refugees from our shores. But what man of humanity or political sagacity would think of applying this? We have a broad territory, where honest industry is rewarded with abundance, large enough and rich enough to afford a comfortable asylum for all the poor or the oppressed who choose to come. Many, too, of those who would seek it are excellent and worthy; and, in one way or other, may have doubtless been the victims of a hard and tyrannous oppression. At all events, they are men and brethren of our common humanity. I cannot, therefore, find it in my heart to say aught else than "Let them come and find here comfort and a home." In truth I think God made us what we are as a nation, that these might have a place to which they could come. But while they here find comfort and a home, it is a solemn duty that we owe to ourselves and our children, to let them know from the hour of their coming, that there must be no improper interference on their parts with our comforts and our homes. They are not to take our country out of our hands, and tell us, as some of them have done, that if we do not like the arrangement we can leave our country. Now I know that the good, the orderly, the religious, the industrious, will not wish thus to interfere with our right. They will not be noisy politicians, brawling about a liberty which they do not understand, seeking only to procure offices which they know not how to fill, insulting the Christian feelings of those who differ from them, and in short, somewhat unceremoniously denying our right to the enjoyment of our own country and laws and usages, even though they have cost both our fathers and ourselves some treasure and some blood. Let our laws be such as will protect the worthy emigrant of all lands, and secure to him the fruits of his honest industry; but let them also put in his proper place him who has no proper sense of the kindness shown him in affording him a refuge and a home. And, above all things, in God's name and for the sake of our dear country, put men in power who are honest enough and courageous enough to execute those laws. The exclusion of emigrants then, either in whole or in part, is not the proper remedy.

We ask, then, what is the other and only remedy to which we have alluded? It is in moral and religious influences, and nothing else. Christian patriots must work in this direction. You must enlighten the strangers as fast as you can. You must give them knowledge, secular and spiritual; and here the American patriot, who unhappily is but a Christian in name, may perceive the force of a principle, which you who worship here habitually, will remember to have heard from me more than once, for it is a vital principle; it is this—Governments are more dependent upon, and more indebted to Christianity, than Christianity is to them. Man makes forms of government, but God made Christianity. Man's work, at best, is tainted with human fallibility, and man may alter or destroy it; but God is *unchangeable*, and, therefore, Christianity is an eternal practical truth. It will live in freshness and beauty when human governments are all gone. And in this work of enlightenment you must work chiefly among the young, for they are impressible—the old are petrified. The children are to be among the future men and women of the country. But in the instruction you impart, forget not that education for eternity is more important than education for time. Cherish your public schools, but banish not the Bible from them; but your Sunday schools and churches must go hand in hand with your public schools. The physical, the intellectual, and the moral part of our nature, must all be alike under training. To teach the heart is more important than to teach the head only. The first will give a safe direction to the last; but the last alone gives no holy and blessed influences to the first. For good or for evil, then, children must grow up among us; for good or for evil, they must be among the men and the women who are to shape the future of this Republic. *What shall that future be?* Ah! I have asked a question of solemn interest to the American patriot. What shall the future of this blessed union of now confederated States be? The times, the times, my dear countrymen, surround this question with an awful interest. God only can answer it, for to God only is the future a part of the ever present now on which he looks perpetually; known unto Him only are all his works from the beginning. But I have loved to think that our dear country was made for high, and, as yet, unfulfilled destinies. I have loved to think that in the gradual unrolling of the mighty scroll on which God has inscribed the story of the future (for it is God who makes all history,) men should read in long succession, as fold after fold was spread before the nations, emblazoned in letters of living light; "'this,' and 'this,' and 'this,' and 'this,' is the work which my providence has allotted to America for performance." I have loved to think that it was ours to rear high the beacon light, and keep bright the flashing blaze, within the illumination of whose golden glow would hover, high poised, that all the earth might look upon her queen-like majesty, the Genius of rational enlightened Freedom. I have loved to think that it was our glorious destiny to prove that God would be most truly and devoutly worshiped where no force was put upon the conscience; that man was best governed, where he was enlightened to understand, and permitted to assist in making the laws which govern him. I have loved to think that in the mighty coming conflict among the nationalities of this world, on which none but a fool can shut his eyes, between the giant, antagonistic powers of earthly absolutism on the one hand, and human freedom on the other, that it would be ours to stand in the van, the great embodied exponent and representative to the world of the blessing to humanity, of liberty: liberty under law made by ourselves. I have loved to think that in the struggles made by our crushed brethren of our common humanity in other lands, to rise to a higher, better being than a state of serfdom, they would gather encouragement from our example, instruction from our doings, light from our illumination, and courage as there fell upon their ears the distant cry of our sentinels upon the lofty citadel of our freedom: "All's well—for God, for our country, and for Liberty." I have loved to think of the magnificent development of our country, linked together by holy ties of brotherhood, united in enduring bonds of interest, stretching from polar ice to tropical verdure, spanning from ocean to ocean; too strong to be aggressive, too magnanimous to hurt the weak, just to all, and standing with proud and quiet self-respect in the consciousness of a gigantic strength which all nations shall feel it to be wisdom not to insult or provoke. These are the visions which have risen up before me of the grandeur of my country's future. And I have loved, too, to dwell upon a picture of softer, gentler features, yet part and parcel of the whole. I have mused over its beautiful touches, as they successively arose to the mind's eye, in the thousands, nay millions of spots in our blessed land, consecrated by the virtues of our people to the hallowed enjoyments of happy, domestic life. With our men, industrious, brave and honest, our women, virtuous and affectionate, our children, learning their duty to God, their country and themselves, there arise up to the imagination thousands upon thousands of spots, villages, hamlets, towns, cities; and, in all, there are the spires of the churches pointing upward to God, and there are the school-houses for the happy children who make the very air laugh with them, as they ring out their tiny shouts of merriment in the gambols of their play-time; and there are the innumerable domestic hearthstones, where the mother, with matronly care, gathers her precious brood around her in the frosty coldness of the Winter's night, while the sparkling fire, as it crackles and blazes, illuminates the group of happy children's faces, making them feel what a blessed world of comfort is in that dear word, home; and the father, his day's toil over, sits by, delighted to be one and mingle in the sports of that childish circle, where none need want food or raiment, so bounteously, so benevolently, has a good God blessed the land we live in, giving an ample return to honest industry. Ah! this is the school for the heart—the alphabet is made up of the affections, and the moral of all the lessons is love, nothing but love.

What blessed pictures of a happy people are such as these; and your own hearts, I know, will readily supply you with thousands far better than these poor sketches of mine.

But perchance you will say to me, "If a man hath a dream, let him tell it as a dream." Is this, then, all a dream? Under God it depends upon Americans to say—aye, upon the wise and good of all parties in these United States. It need not be a dream; but a dream it will surely prove if we be recreant to our duty.

Each one of us has a specific obligation to fulfill. Let no one say "It is so little I can do, that my efforts are unimportant." Not so; when God would show His power most signally, He does it by producing great effects from little causes. Our duty is plain; let each resolve on its performance. And need you help in that performance? Ah! yes; and now I bring Christ before you. You cannot perform this or any other duty without Him; you must not forget that patriotism is a Christian duty. You need Christian principles and Christian strength to perform it steadily and consistently. It may cost you at times some sacrifice of opinion, some expenditure of means, some surrender of prejudice; and how are you going on principle, to meet such requirements, unless Christianity overcomes the selfishness of your nature and strengthens you to feel that in doing your duty to your country, you are performing a part of your duty to Him? Has He not furnished us with His own example in this particular of love of country, and of the duty of making efforts to advance its true interests? As He foresaw the approaching fate of His own loved yet doomed Jerusalem, and the scattering of his countrymen, did He not weep and exclaim, "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem"—did He not declare that in His efforts to save His country, He would often have gathered her children together as a hen gathered her brood under her wings? Love of country, then, is consecrated by the example of our Lord and Master Himself. But even were it not so, Christianity would have a claim on every one who exults, as you do, in freedom; for all the political freedom man possesses is derived from Christianity. You should value it, then, even on the inferior ground of its agency in promoting your temporal happiness. But there is a nobler, loftier freedom still than that which is merely political, and this, too, it offers to your acceptance; it is freedom from the dominion of sin—freedom from the just punishment of God's violated law—freedom from the tyranny of unbridled passions—freedom from the cowardly bondage of fear—freedom which lifts you upward into a region of light and truth—freedom which assimilates you more and more to God himself—freedom, in short, which through Christ brings you at last into heaven—no more a stranger and a foreigner, but a fellow-citizen with the saints and of the household of God. "If the truth shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

This is the freedom which animates the soul and nerves the arm of the Christian patriot; this it is which bids him love and serve his country, because therein he is serving God; this is the perennial spring which alone can keep ever full the fountain of Christian loyalty to his country, in the American patriot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1859.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN NEW YORK.—Thursday last was Thanksgiving Day in New York, as well as in North Carolina and in twenty-five other States. On the morning of that day the various Churches were thronged, and many of the Ministers treated their hearers to discourses bearing directly or indirectly on the exciting topic of the day. The Times of the next morning contained twenty columns of reports of the discourses of the most prominent Ministers, some of them literal reports, and others mere abstracts. Among those fully reported is that of Dr. Hawks, on "American Patriotism," which is so admirable for its grandeur of eloquence and ability that we have been tempted to copy it in full. Let all our readers profit by the rich treat.

The Times points to these discourses as calculated to assure the South of a better state of feeling than is indicated by "the fiery paragraphs of a few reckless partisan sheets, or in the impassioned utterances of a few fanatical public speakers." Whether the clergy, (it argues,) be considered as the followers or the leaders of public opinion, in either case we must, it says, "take courage for the national future from the sight of so many prophets of patience, forbearance, and fraternal good feeling, standing so openly and so warmly to their work in this great centre of Northern thought and feeling."

"Especially, (adds the Times,) should all loyal citizens of the South note the significant fact, that with the single exception of a certain religious orator, * * * * none of our Metropolitan clergy were more emphatic in their denunciation of all attempts to invade the peace and outrage the honor of the South, than those who most unflinchingly maintain a public position of hostility to Slavery as an Institution. If the sincere and moderate Anti-Slavery men of the North, who unquestionably constitute a most formidable proportion of its inhabitants, were indeed the disorganizers and fanatics which the misleaders of the South and North alike would have us believe, we should not find the pulpits, in which their sentiments are avowedly represented, thus earnest in proclaiming the vital laws of all Federal intercourse between equal and independent Christian States. Let the South take honest heed of this. Let Southern men who hold the solid fame of statesmanship higher than the ephemeral glow of thoughtless sectional popularity, impress this lesson on the Southern mind. The hope of the Union's safety lies herein; and the day on which we shall find the South consenting with a manly confidence to put its trust in the Conservative sincerity of Northern men who do not fear to avow the abstract opinions which they truly hold, will be the brightest which has dawned upon us since the madness of a purblind President opened the fountains of all the mischiefs and malignities which now rage about the State."

IT IS HIGH TIME.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce remarks at some length on the feeling in Virginia, as described by a merchant of that city just returned thence, of belief that "at length the evil hour has come, and that complete alienation finally intervenes between sister States which once battled side by side for the establishment of the Republic;" and the Journal admits that there is *apparent*, though it thinks not *real* ground for the supposition. It adds,—

"We hope to see a public meeting called in this city, before long, and of such a character as will at the same time carry assurance to every fair-minded Southerner of the fealty of the North, and smite every traitor with consternation. The South is simply acting on the defensive. She has been grossly insulted in her institutions as guaranteed to her by the Constitution of the United States, and it is proper that the citizens of New York at least, should wash their hands of the iniquity."

The Journal predicts that there will be "such a coming together from all places and all parties, as has never before been witnessed."

Such a movement would do something to reassure the South, and if it were followed up—as we fear it will not be—by some practical and effective measures to prevent the stealing of Southern property, or its restoration after being stolen, we might indeed hope for peace.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—The December No. of this work comes to us with another of those valuable Memoirs which make it so attractive—a "Memoir of Judge Nash, by Hon. John H. Bryan" of Raleigh. It is accompanied by a portrait, which, though easily recognised, scarcely does justice to the kindly and at the same time intellectual face, as we so well recollect it.

The Memoir is a well written though brief tribute, occupying but six pages, to the illustrious dead. We extract the following passage:—

"The writer of this brief sketch has heard Judge Nash relate with pride and pleasure, as among his earliest recollections, an incident which occurred upon the visit of President Washington to New-Berne, during his first Presidency, in 1791.

"A grand entertainment and ball was given by the citizens to the President in the old palace. The old town contributed all that patriotism could suggest to honor the *First President*. Amid the brilliant scene, the Father of his Country, towering in moral grandeur, attracted all eyes and all hearts. Upon none did this noble spectacle produce a profounder or more grateful impression than upon the gentle sex, who are always the disinterested and ardent admirers of all that is great and good. The mother of our deceased friend was present, and cordially yielded her heart-felt tribute; and desiring that her boy should have the privilege of participating in the homage, she called him up and presented him to the Chief, who took him upon his knee, placed his hand upon his head and spoke words of kindness and encouragement, reminded him of his gallant uncle, Gen. Francis Nash, and proposed him as a brilliant exemplar. What boy who ever sat upon the knee of Washington and felt on his head the weight of his hand could ever do a dishonorable act? The recollection of such an honor would elevate his heart and ennoble all its impulses. The boy was reared according to the doctrines and principles of the "Old School;" he was taught to fear his God, to honor his parents, and obey the law of the land. Hence he was always eminently conservative as a citizen and public man."

The Magazine also contains the Hon. Warren Winslow's Address before the Alumni Association of the University, at the Commencement of 1857—(somewhat marred by a few typographical errors, one of which ought to be corrected, where Chief Justice Ruffin is quoted as saying in eulogy of Judge Gaston, that "he was indeed a good man and a good Judge," instead of "a good man and a great Judge," as the Chief Justice expressed it with equal elegance and truth.)

We have read the Address with great pleasure. It contains much to interest and instruct, clothed in pure and flowing language. The following incident has not, we believe, been in print heretofore:—

"Perhaps we have had no man in North Carolina who was endowed with this nice sense of tact in a greater degree than the late John Stanly. With it were combined rare qualities of eloquence, fluency in debate, intrepidity in action, and powers of sarcasm.

"He filled, during his life, a large space in the public eye. An instance of his peculiar readiness and tact, which I had from the lips of a distinguished contemporary, may be noted, that has probably never been excelled in the history of parliamentary tactics, even in the Commons' house of the British Parliament. It was upon the occasion of the visit of Lafayette hither. That distinguished Frenchman was the guest of the nation. His passage through the country was a triumph and an ovation hardly exceeded by that which welcomed Tully from exile. It was of course desirable that he should be entertained, while in North Carolina, in a style suitable to her dignity and character. To urge the specific appropriation of the large sum indispensable for the purpose, might offend the illiberal and time-serving, who spread their sails but to catch the popular breeze. It was concluded that a simple resolution, directing the Governor to draw upon the Treasury for the necessary funds to effect this object, might pass *sub silentio*, and happily not evoke what might be dreaded, a call for the Yeas and Nays.

"The resolution met with favor in the Senate, and its passage through the Commons house was intrusted to Stanly. To the chagrin of the liberal party, the yeas and nays were demanded from the anticipated quarter. All eyes were turned upon Stanly. He sprang to his feet, and without a pause for reflection, seconded the motion, upbraiding himself for neglecting it.

"It is due, Mr. Speaker," said he, "to the honor, the dignity, and the character of North Carolina, that if there be a craven wretch among us, who dare refuse this appropriation, his name be spread upon the record, that he may be pilloried high hereafter on the rolls of infamy." It is needless to say that the opponents of the measure quailed under such terrible denunciation, and the resolution passed without a dissenting voice."

DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING.—This most popular of American authors, who has done more than perhaps any other man to give our country a name in the world of literature, died at his residence on the Hudson on Monday night last. His age was upwards of 70; and his last great work, the Life of WASHINGTON, had been but recently completed.

GAS.—Such light as we have had in Fayetteville since Monday evening last had never been seen here before. We might add, indeed, that such light is to be seen in very few places in any part of the country. Persons from all sections who have seen the Rosin Gas made by Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, in Raleigh, Salisbury, Fayetteville, &c., pronounce it superior to any other.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,233,836 bales, against 1,073,174 bales last year. Increase 160,662.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, N. C., Nov. 13th, 1859, by Rev. W. S. Chaffin, Mr. JOHN M. CAMPBELL and Miss MARY R. JENKINS, daughter of Mr. W. T. Jenkins.

In Nashville, Ia., on Thursday the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wier, by the Rev. Charles Goodrich, Mr. E. D. COWAN, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss LOUISA L. KERR, daughter of the late Hon. Louis Kerr.

DIED,

Near Rockingham, Richmond Co., on the 21st inst., after a painful illness of some seven days duration, Mrs. MARY DAWKINS, consort of Wyatt Dawkins, aged about 45 years.

Davidson College.—At a meeting of the Trustees at Charlotte on the 24th inst., Alex. McIver, Esq., of Moore Co., was unanimously elected Professor of Mathematics in the place of Major D. H. Hill, resigned. Mr. McIver is a lawyer of high character and literary attainments in this part of the State, and his election is a just cause for congratulation among the friends of the College. As a student at the University where he bore off the first honors of his class, and subsequently as an instructor of youth, he has won an enviable reputation, and his distinguished proficiency in Mathematics fits him peculiarly for the chair to which he has been called. He will doubtless be an honor and an ornament to the Institution, and his appointment will tend not a little to increase its popularity among the large Scotch-Presbyterian population in the "Low country."

It is understood that Mr. McIver will accept and enter upon his duties with as little delay as is practicable under the circumstances.—*Pres.*

Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.—On Saturday last, a small party of gentlemen, including His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, visited the line of the above road, the object being to afford the Governor an opportunity to see the work and judge for himself of the progress actually making towards the completion of the first section of twenty five miles.

The run to the head of the road, or the farthest point to which track has been laid, occupied about an hour and a half;—the distance being between 23½ and 24 miles, over a road necessarily somewhat rough, as having been just laid.

It is expected to finish the track laying of the first twenty five miles by Wednesday the 30th. *Wilmington Journal.*

An Outbreak.—We regret that we have to give publicity to a lawless act committed in this town on Saturday last. Alexander (or Sandy) Taite, a Scotchman, resident of this county for some five or six years, a common laborer, took it into his head, needlessly, to give offensive expression to sentiments and feelings so utterly hostile to the security of the public peace, that he was seized, carried into a back lot, stripped to his waist, tarred and feathered, and then carried through town astride of a pole; thence to the creek, and "ducked," and then his clothing was handed to him and he bid to depart. But he was subsequently arrested under a warrant, and committed to prison to answer.—*Salis. Watchman.*

Whipped.—Three pick-pockets were detected on the upward train on the C. & S. C. Railroad on Saturday last. They had stolen the pocket-book of some one on the train. On arriving at Columbia, S. C., the light-fingered gentry were taken out and about 150 lashes put upon each one's back, after which, it is said, they were tarred and feathered, placed upon the night train and started back to Charleston, for the purpose of being shipped to New York.—*Char. Democrat.*

They passed through Petersburg on Monday on their way North, says the Express, with their heads shaved and their hides no doubt still smarting. They were a queer looking trio of villains, and evidently felt as funny as they looked. One of them was sixty years of age—an old sinner—the others were young and sharp.

Notice to Leave.—Last week a man was here from New York, of the name of Sanburn, whose business appeared to be that of selling Caloric Engines. His conversation was not what it should have been; whereupon our Mayor had a talk with him, and advised him to leave. He did so on the next morning's train.—*Ral. Standard.*

Rode on a Rail.—Two straggling printers from the North were caught at the Depot last night, in company with some negroes, and rode out of town this morning on a rail. We intend to exterminate all such characters from our community. *Kingstree Star.*

Rough Justice.—We learn that two or three more gentlemen pick-pockets, passed through here last night on their way North, having received a sort of irregular justice at the hands of parties in Columbia. They must by all accounts have fared hard, having been whaled, blacked, shaved down one side of their faces, with luxuriant beards and whiskers left on the other. There are two more of the gang in Jail in Columbia.—*Wil. Journal.*

High Prices for Negroes at Magnolia, Duplin County.—Editors Journal:—At the sale of Timothy Newkirk, deceased, the following slaves were sold and brought unprecedented high prices, on the 24th, instant, viz:—Virgil, aged about 40 years, $835; Dave, 65, $205; Brister, 50, $805; Emily, 20, $1,500; Margaret, 19, $1,500; Chilly, 20, $1,535; Susan, 30, $1,255; Diner, 18, $1,500; Mary Ann, 20, $1,410; Thankful, 5, $555; Rachel Ann, 20, $1,491; Andrew, 10, $999; Essex, 30, $1,550; Dianah, 11, $905; Betsey and child, 40, $1,230; Grace and child, 45, $605; Jerusha, 4, $475; Susan Jane and two children, 40, $1,750; one negro woman and two children, nearly 40 years, for $1,870; and several other old slaves, all selling high.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Sale of Property.—The sale of the property of Dr. John S. Porter, dec'd, in this county, took place last Friday. The negroes, 36 in all, ranging in age from 6 months to 55 years, were valued by persons appointed for that purpose at $26,275. There were eleven men in the lot. At a sale of the property of Michael Click, in Davie county last week, negroes brought very high prices; one, a field hand $1640, another $1600; a girl 16 years old $1400. They were bought by traders.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Dividend.—The Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent.

Hogs.—The first drove of Hogs, this season, passed through this place on Saturday last. There were 440 head in the drove. 6½ cents, gross, was asked, but not obtained about here. They were carried to Anson county, we learn.

The first drove of hogs passed through Yorkville S. C., last week. The owners asked 7 cents gross. A few droves have recently passed through Asheville—prices ranging from 6 to 6½ cents gross.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

That Balloon Voyage to Europe.—The Balloon expedition of Prof. Lowe is finally closed for the season, and the promised Aerial trip to Europe postponed—mainly "on account of the weather." All the apparatus having been removed from the Palace grounds, visitors who, on Thursday, were allured to the spot, to witness an ascension in the small balloon, found "the great *globe* itself, gone like the baseless fabric of a vision." The balloon has been carried to a place near the gas-house, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, where it will remain until Spring.—*N. Y. Times.*

COUNTY FAIRS.

RICHMOND COUNTY FAIR.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

RUSH'S MILLS, Montgomery, Nov. 29.

Messrs. Editors:—Having had the pleasure of attending the Richmond County Fair, held at Laurel Hill, the 24th and 25th of November, I think Richmond is by no means inferior to her sister counties, either in agricultural improvements, or in affability and refinement. The exhibition in every department, and particularly the agricultural, was very estimable.

Floral Hall was "filled to repletion" with the useful and the beautiful, "pleading trumpet-tongued" in favor of their fair contributors. The address of B. F. Little, Esq., delivered at noon of Friday, was a remarkably sensible effort, mainly devoted to farming and mechanical interests, and arging North Carolinians to carry on an improved system of farming at home instead of emigrating to other States.

The speech was received with decided approbation by a large and intelligent audience.

On the whole, the Fair was pleasant and successful.

May the kind people of Richmond County see many recurring Fairs no worse than the one now concluded.

AGRICOLA.

Duplin County Farming.—The list of premiums awarded at the Duplin County Fair a few days ago, is published in the Wilmington Journal. The agricultural premiums are as follows:

Greatest yield upland corn, 1 acre, Jno. Carr, 82 bushels, $15 00
2d ditto, 1 acre, A Southerland, 71 bu., 10 00
3d ditto, 1 " Ro B Carr, 69 bu., 8 00
4th ditto, 1 " G Boney, 67 bu., 5 00
5th ditto, 1 " J Carr, 66 bu., dip
Best yield wheat, 1 acre, Jere Pearsall, 29½ bushels, 5 00
Best yield cotton, 1 acre, Wm E Hill, 2,900 lbs., 10 00
2d best yield cotton, 1 acre, " 2,366 " 5 00
3d " " 1 " A M Faison, 2,125 " 3 00
4th " " 1 " E Pearsall, 2,074 " dip
Best 8 acres together, A M Faison, 5,503 " 8 00
Best acre field peas, Jere Pearsall, 29 bushels 2 00
Best acre sweet potatoes, W D Carr, 200 bushels 2 00

At a meeting of the County Society, all the old Officers having declined a re-election, B. Oliver was made President; H. Bowden and W. R. Ward, Vice Presidents; D. Mallard, Recording Secretary; J. T. Rhodes, Corresponding Secretary; D. J. Middleton, Treasurer.

PREMIUMS

AWARDED at the Third Annual Fair of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, held at Laurel Hill, November 23, 24, and 25, 1859.

AGRICULTURE.

For the greatest yield of cotton on one acre, Dr A Patterson, 2505 lbs.; one half the land stiff clay subsoil, the other sandy and very poor; manured with 20 cart loads of stable manure and about 50 lbs. guano; rows three feet four inches, and ten to twenty inches in the drill; cultivated in the ordinary way. Premium, $5
Raford Fletcher produced 65000 lbs. to 90 acres, averaging 722 lbs. per acre. The land was old, manured with 100 lbs. guano to the acre; planted in rows, 3 feet 3 inches and from 8 to 12 inches in the drill; cultivated in the usual manner, dip
J C McLaurin produced 17,562 lbs. on 10 acres, averaging 1756 per acre, dip
B N Fairly 1714 lbs. on one acre; planted in 4½ ft. rows, 18 inches in the drill. Also produced 1500 bus. corn on 100 acres, averaging 15 bushels per acre; manured with cotton-seed and guano, 20 bushels seed or 75 lbs. guano per acre. The above crops (except the first) not coming up to the amount required, are not entitled to a prem. dip
Best specimen sweet potatoes, Arch'd Johnson pr
2d best do do J G Morrison, dip
Best do Irish potatoes, H McArn pr
" do corn, D Johnson pr
2d best do do, S J Gibson dip
Best sample wheat, Yonger Sneed pr
" " barley, Maj J McNeill pr
" " rice, do do pr

HORTICULTURE.

The greatest variety of Apples, Col W L Steele pr
2d do do do, Miss C McLauchlin dip
Best sample do, N McNair pr
2d best do, J G Morrison dip
Best corn meal, W Buchanan dip
" sample peas, Yonger Sneed dip
" " colewort seed, Miss Sarah Sneed, dip
" " flour, Col C Malloy pr
" " citron, Kenneth McKenzie dip
" " pears, extra, J W Leak pr
" lot fruit trees, L H Webb pr
" sample turnips, D Johnson pr
2d best " do, Col A Shaw dip
Best " colewort, 9 ft 8 in. high, Bdw McNair pr
2d best " do, Col A Shaw dip
Best " frizley colewort, do dip
Other fine specimens of apples, turnips and coleworts.

HORSES AND MULES.

Best saddle horse, J C Graham $1
2d best do, Dr A Patterson dip
Best carriage horses, J W Roper 2
2d best do, Dr J Malloy dip
Best brood mare, Dr A Malloy 1
2d best do, J A Gilchrist dip
Best filly, 2½ years old, A W McGregor $1
" colt, 7 months, D Johnson 1
2d best ditto, Jno Gilchrist dip
Best pair mules, R Fletcher 2
2d best do, J C McEachin dip
Best mule colt, J Johnson 1
" harness horse, D C Sinclair 1

MECHANICS.

Best 12 point shovel plough, H C Collier 3
" two-horse plough, A B Currie 1
" one-horse do, do cts 50
2d best do do, do dip
Best scooter dragon plough, J Johnson cts 50
" iron rake, D Johnson 25
" shoes, W McFarland 50
" rifle gun, M Morrison $3
" thrasher, D L McLean 2
A plough deserving a premium, by W D Ussery, but too late to compete.

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

Best yoke oxen, Master Wm Buchanan $1
2d best do, J McMillan dip
Best bull, D McLean, Jr 2
" calf, 13 months, D Johnson 1
2d best ditto, do dip
Best fat hog, Col C Malloy 1
" lot pigs, D C Sinclair 1
2d best do, J C McEachin dip
3d " do, M McIntosh dip
These pigs were all fine for their age; McEachin's 7 months and a few days, and McIntosh's but 3 months.
Best lot sheep, Col A Shaw 1
" " goats, do 50
" lamb, A H McDonald dip
" opossum, D D McDonald 25

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Best woolen blankets, Mrs J B Buchanan 1
2d best do, " J McNeill 50
3d " do, " E Gilchrist 25
Best jeans, Miss Isabella Stalker 1
2d best do, Mrs E Gilchrist 50
3d " do, " A Monroe 25
Best woolen homespun, Miss Sarah Sneed 1
2d best do, " C McLauchlin 50
3d " do, Mrs J H McLean 25
Best woolen counterpane, Miss M A White 1
2d best do, " Eliza Stalker 50
3d " do, " D C Sinclair 25
Best white cotton counterpane, Miss Isabella Stalker 1
2d best do do, Mrs Dr D Shaw 50
3d " do do, Miss M A McNair 25
4th " do do, " F A Monroe dip
Best carpet, Mrs J H McLean, 1
" linseys, J Shortridge 1
" kerseys, do 1
" gent's pants, Miss S McL Livingston 50
" jeans coat, " M S Buie 50
2d best do. and pants, Miss S McLauchlin pr
Best cotton homespun, Miss Sarah Sneed 50
2d best do do dip
Best vest pattern, " Isabella Stalker pr
2d best do, " do dip
Best table-cover, Mrs Dr Shaw pr
" Fringe, Miss Annie McNeill pr
2d best " " Betsy Sneed dip
Best woolen gloves, do pr
2d best do, Miss Annie McNeill dip
Best woolen socks, " J Stalker pr
" mixed stockings, " E Farley pr
2d best do " Isabella Stalker dip
Best child's do " Betsy Sneed dip

FANCY NEEDLE-WORK.

Best ottoman, Miss Mary A McLaurin 50
2d best do, " do. dip
Best silk embroidery, Mrs Dr A Malloy 50
2d best do " do dip
Best child's dress, " do 50
" slippers, Miss Mag McLaurin pr
" braided slippers, Mrs Dr A Patterson pr
" shirt, Miss N Monroe 50
" shirt-bosom and wrist-bands, Mrs Dr Patterson pr
" foot stool, Miss Mag McLaurin pr
2d best do, " do do dip
Best riding cap, " do do pr
2d best do, " S M McMillan dip
Best infant's cap, Mrs Dr A Malloy pr
" moss basket, Miss Mollie McKinnon pr
2d best do, " C S McPherson dip
Best candle mats, " Mag McLaurin pr
" lamp do, " do pr
" work box, " do pr
" infant's hood, Mrs Dr A Patterson pr
2d best " cap, Miss E Livingston dip
Best stand-cover, " E C Patterson pr
" child's mits, Mrs D A Patterson dip
" bead purse, " J D Shaw pr
" " basket, Miss M C Morrison pr
" " watch-case, do do pr
" parlor table-cover, Miss S McL Livingston pr
" pitcher cover, Mrs J D Shaw pr
" crochet mat, do pr
" " tidy, do pr
" netted mat, do pr
" crochet edging, Miss S M McMillan pr
" watch case, " S McNeill pr
2d best do " S M McBryde dip
Best toilet cover, " E Livingston pr
" fringe, Mrs M McPherson pr
" emb'd cotton, Miss C W Monroe pr
2d best do " S M McBryde dip
Best piece embroidery, Mrs J McKay pr
" child's pantaletts, Miss S M McBryde pr
" flouncing, " M Shaw dip
" pillow-slips, " C S McPherson pr
2d best do Mrs J McKay dip
Best emb'd skirt, Miss Kate McLaurin pr
" alum baskets, " C S McPherson pr

PAINTING.

Best Grecian painting, Miss Sarah Livingston 50
" antique do, Mrs C W Johnson 50
2d best " do, Miss Cara Livingston dip
Best Oriental do, D W Livingston 50
2d best " do, D K Campbell dip
3d " " do, Miss Margaret McNeill dip
Best water colors, D K Campbell 50
2d best do, do do dip
Best Moss painting, Mrs C W Johnson 50
" Oil do " Dr A Malloy 50

FLOWERS.

Best basket flowers, Miss C A McMillan pr
" vase do, " Ella V McPherson pr
2d best " do, " A B McLean dip
Best wax do, " C McPherson 50
" tissue do, " M J Shortridge pr
" paper do, Mrs Dr A Patterson pr
" rose geranium, Miss Mag Shaw pr
2d best " do, " A B McLean dip
Best fish do, " do pr
" nutmeg do, " do pr
" fuschia do " do pr

QUILTS.

Best quilt, Miss S M McBryde 1
2d best do, " E Livingston 50
3d " do, " Flora Monroe 25
4th " do, " Mary Monroe dip

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.

Best pound cake, Mrs M McIntosh pr
2d best do, " Dr Patterson dip
Best sponge cake, " J T Roper pr
2d best " do, " M McPherson dip
Best dressed do, " Dr A Patterson pr
" fruit do, " do pr
" drop do, " H McMillan pr
" sugar do, Miss E J Buchanan pr
" cup do, Mrs M McIntosh pr
" ginger do, " Dr A Patterson pr
" biscuit, " J H McLean pr
2d best do, Miss Sarah Livingston dip
Best light bread, Mrs J R Buchanan pr
" " rolls " M McPherson pr
" rusk, " C W Johnson pr
" blackberry pie, Mrs A Monroe pr
" wafers, Miss S M McBryde pr
" apple pie, " C W McLauchlin pr
" Irish potato pie, do pr
" peach pie, Mrs J B Buchanan pr
2d best do, " J H McLean dip
Best pie melon pie, Miss C W McLauchlin pr
" starch, Mrs A Shaw dip
" citron preserves, Miss S M McBryde pr
2d best do, Mrs Dr A Patterson dip
Best apple jelly, " do pr
2d best do, " J T Roper dip
Best orange do, " do pr
" cherry do, " do pr
" quince do, " M McPherson pr
" peach do, " J T Roper pr
" grape do, " do pr
2d best " do, " Dr A Patterson dip
Best plum do, " J T Roper pr
" green grape marmalade, Mrs J T Roper pr
" apple do, " do pr
" blackberry jam, " do pr
" spiced peaches, Miss C W McLauchlin pr
" tomato preserves, " do pr
" strawberry do, " do pr
" orange do, very fine, Mrs J T Roper pr
" peach do, Mrs M McIntosh pr
2d best " do, " Dr A Patterson dip
Best " pickle, " M McPherson pr
" sweet do, " do pr
" pepper do, " Dr A Patterson pr
" cucumber pickle " do pr
" mixed " J T Roper pr
" brandy peaches, " J McNeill pr
" honey, " do pr
" dried figs, Miss C W McLauchlin pr
" " apples, " do pr
" " peaches, do pr
" tomato catsup, Miss Sarah Livingston dip
2d best do, Mrs J T Roper dip
Best syrup, D W Livingston pr
2d best do, D Johnson dip
Best vinegar, Mrs Dr A Patterson pr
2d best do, Miss C McLauchlin dip
Best corn bread, Hannah, serv't of J P McPherson pr
" baked ham, do do do pr
" cider, J McMillan pr
" blackberry wine, J G Blue pr
2d best do, J McMillan dip
Best scuppernong do, do pr
" brandy, do pr
" fermented wine, Miss C W McLauchlin pr

SALT PROVISIONS AND DAIRY.

Best dried beef, Mrs J McNeill pr
" sausage, " do pr
" baked turkey, Miss C W McLauchlin pr
2d best do, Mrs J B Buchanan dip
Best butter, " J McNeill pr
" cheese, " do pr
Other specimens very good

TROTTING HORSES.

Fastest trotter, "Fanny," owned by O P Luther, time, 3 min. 39 sec. Premium, $2
2d best trotter, "Buck," owned by J H Alford, time 3 min. 51 sec. dip
Nov. 28, 1t

JUST RECEIVED BY
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 1, 1859. 71-

Bacon, Corn and Hay.

10 HHDS. well smoked BACON.
100 Sacks CORN.
75 Bales Eastern HAY.
Just received.
E. F. MOORE.
Dec. 1, 1859. 71-

Fresh Arrivals.

15 Firkins GOSHEN BUTTER.
75 Bbls. White WHISKEY.
50 Boxes Manf. TOBACCO.
25 Tons PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1.
Just received by
E. F. MOORE.
Dec. 1, 1859. 71-

Fresh Teas.

3 HALF CHESTS IMPERIAL, OOLONG and SOUCHONG TEAS. Just received by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 29. 68itf

MARVELOUS INVENTIONS.

Among the numerous marvelous inventions which American genius has produced within the last few years are the following, compiled from the Patent Office Report:

The report explains the principles of the celebrated Hobbs lock. Its "unpickability" depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers which touches the real ones. Moreover the lock is powder-proof, and may be loaded through the key-hole and fired off till the burglar is tired of his fruitless work, or fears that the explosions will bring to view his experiments more witnesses than he desires.

A harpoon is described which makes the whale kill himself. The more he pulls the line the deeper goes the harpoon.

An ice-making machine has been patented which is worked by a steam engine. In an experimental trial it froze several bottles of sherry and produced blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the thermometer was up to eighty degrees. It is calculated that for every ton of coal put into the furnace it will make a ton of ice.

From Mr. Examiner Dale's report we gather some idea of the value of patents. A man who had made a slight improvement in straw-cutters took a model of his machine through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months returned with forty thousand dollars. Another man had a machine to thresh and clean grain, which, in fifteen months, he sold for sixty thousand dollars. These are ordinary cases, while such inventions as the telegraph, the planing machine, and india rubber patents are worth millions each.

Examiner Lane's report describes new electrical whaling apparatus, by which the whale is literally "shocked to death." Another is an electro-magnetic alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire and burglars. Another is an electric clock, which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any hour you please.

There is a "sound-gatherer," a sort of huge ear trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ears all the noise ahead perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the noise of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them around with their heads up, and then sticks them in papers in regular rows.

Another goes through the whole process of cigar-making, taking in leaves and turning out finished cigars.

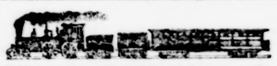
One machine cuts cheese; another one scours the knives and forks, and another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing.

There is a parlor chair patented that cannot be tipped back on two legs, and a railway chair that can be tipped back in any position without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that counts passengers in an omnibus and takes their fare. When a very fat man gets in it counts two and charges double.

There are a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fishing line that adjusts its own bait, and a rat trap which throws away the rat, and then baits itself and stands in the corner for another.

There is a machine also by which a man prints instead of writes his thoughts. It is played like a piano forte. And, speaking of pianos, it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred persons, and costing over two millions of dollars.



Western Railroad.
Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Company for the Graduation, Bridging, Masonry, and Track-Laying, on the Fourth Division of this Road, until the 20th December. After the 13th of December, Profiles and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Fayetteville, or at the Office of Assistant Engineer L. C. Jones, at N. R. Bryan's, in Moore county.

C. B. MALLETT, President,
W. A. KUPER, Ch. Eng.
Nov 30 71-tD18

Prof. J. L. KERN.

FOR the last 15 years Teacher of the Piano Forte, in connection with which he has had a great deal of practice in Tuning and Repairing Pianos, will be in Fayetteville in the course of a week or two.

All those wishing their instruments put in the best possible order, will please leave their names at the Fayetteville Hotel.

Takes the liberty of referring to the Rev. Adam Gilchrist.
Nov'r 30 71-2tpd

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! IN THE JAMB!

THE remainder of the Stock at No. 17 Market Square will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
J. N. PRIOR.
Dec 1 71t2t

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and fresh supply of
GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,
comprising nearly every variety,—from the celebrated Gardens of Daniel Landreth & Son,—which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC (1860) for gratuitous distribution.
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Dec'r 1, 1859 71itf

Cotton Factory for Sale.

WE offer for cash, the best investment in North Carolina; one upon which a capitalist can realize 50 per cent. certain.

CROSS CREEK COTTON FACTORY,
With its five acres of Ground, Two Warehouses, Blacksmith Shop, excellent Dwelling, and Out-houses, Stables, &c.

The Yarns manufactured at this place, sell readily at home, and command 2½ per cent. more than any other Yarns sold in this market.

Everything on the premises in first rate order.

The Machinery thoroughly repaired and for sale cheap, as we wish to turn our attention more to the vine culture.
D. SCOTT, Jr.,
D. W. C. BENBOW.
Nov'r 11 66-4wipd

28 Likely Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber, as Administrator with the will annexed of Finley McRae, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 5th day of January next, at the late residence of Flora McRae, on Clark's Creek, in the county of Montgomery, about one mile from the residence of Hon. Edmund Deberry, 28 LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said Finley McRae, deceased, consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Those wishing to purchase such property will have a rare opportunity, as the Negroes are mostly young and likely.

Terms of sale:—Six months' credit, with undoubted security.

Those having Negroes hired in their possession belonging to said estate are requested to deliver them to the Administrator on or before 1st January next.
C. W. WOOLEY, Adm'r.
Nov'r 12, 1859 68t3t*

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.—There is now a continuous channel through the entire line, of sufficient capacity for lighters and barges, and other vessels not drawing more than five feet of water.

For about two-thirds of its entire length, the Canal is excavated to the required width of sixty-one feet at the water-line, and for the remainder to one-half the required width, the whole having an average depth of six feet water, the least depth being five and a half feet.

The steam dredgers or excavators are constantly at work, and at the rate of progress they are now making, the North Carolina section will be excavated to the width of sixty one feet by the first of March next, and the whole Canal will be excavated to that width by the first of August or September next, with a constantly improving navigation from the present time forward. After August or September, the depth of water through the whole Canal will be seven feet.

The original plan of the Company was to open a Canal with six feet depth of water, and the contract first made called for only that depth; but when the State of North Carolina came in as a stockholder, she required, as a condition of her subscription, that the Canal should have sufficient depth, at all times, to pass vessels drawing seven and a half feet, and the plan was changed to that of a Canal with eight feet depth of water. During the past year the Company have entered into a contract for all the additional work consequent upon the change of plan.

With regard to the cost of the construction and equipment of the Canal upon the enlarged plan, the Board are still of the opinion that it will but little if any, exceed the amount heretofore estimated, viz: $1,250,000. The avails of stock subscriptions at par, including sums received and to be received, amount to $909,400. To raise the additional sum necessary to complete the Canal, the Company have executed a mortgage upon their property for $400,000, to secure an equal amount of coupon bonds, the avails of which will be sufficient, even in case no means are received from other sources, to complete and stock the Canal.

It is not the intention of the Company to offer, at present, more than $200,000 of the bonds; the avails of which, with the amount coming due on subscription, will furnish all the equipments and motive power at present required upon the Canal, and carry the work along until after the meeting of the next North Carolina Legislature, when it is confidently expected that the State will take stock for whatever additional amount may be necessary to complete the Canal. In this event the Company will be relieved from issuing the balance of the bonds provided for in the mortgage.

The University.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Executive office on Thursday last. The Treasurer, Gov. Manly, read his Report, showing a prosperous condition of the affairs of the institution. Another meeting will be held on the 19th instant, at which the vacancies in the Professorships will be filled, and other business of importance transacted.
Raleigh Standard.

MOORE SUPERIOR COURT.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

CARTHAGE, N. C. Dec. 1.

The Extra Term of the Superior Court is now being held here, his Honor Judge Shepherd presiding. I am told the Court is getting on with business very well. No case of much interest has been or will be tried here during the Term.

Small Pox.—We see a report is going the rounds of the State papers, that small pox exists in Wilmington. We learn that there is no case of the disease in the place. Some few cases have within the last month or two appeared, but they were immediately sent out of town, to the hospital. There are none even at the hospital at this time.

Another report is going the rounds of the papers that Bishop Atkinson is sick with the small pox, such is not, nor has it been the case.
Wilmington Journal.

Emigration.—We regret to find that the spirit of emigration has seized some of our most wealthy and talented citizens, as well as the industrious and enterprising of less extended means. Arkansas appears now to be the land of promise, and many have been there and others are going, to seek as they conceive more favorable locations.
Tarboro' Southerner.

Wake County Items.—A. T. Miat, of this county, after exhibiting a bale of his cotton at our Fair and those at Petersburg and Norfolk and obtaining therefor $65 in prizes, sold it at Norfolk for some $55—say $120 for a bale of Wake county cotton.

Mr. G. W. Mordecai sold the other day at one time one hundred and six of his negroes for $80,000.—*Ral. Cor. Greensboro' Times.*

High Prices for Negroes.—A correspondent writes to the Wilmington Journal: "Observing in your paper a statement of the sale of negroes at Mr. Newkirk's sale, I send you an account of a cash sale which beats it "all hollow." The family, consisting of one man, 53 years old, his wife, 47, and five children—two boys and three girls—ranging in age from 17 to 1 year. The family brought six thousand five hundred dollars. They were common field hands and even good looking. They were bought by a planter in Darlington District, and within five minutes of the completion of the sale a trader offered the planter $7000 for the lot. R. R."

Mail Robber Convicted.—In the Circuit Court of the United States, in session here this week, Wilkinson, of Bladen, was convicted of robbing the mail, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. R. P. Dick, Esq., appeared for the United States, and E. G. Haywood, Esq., for the prisoner.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Sale of Morehead.—The sale of lots at Morehead City last Thursday was small in comparison with those of former periods, amounting to about $7000. Prices however were well sustained. There are many improvements going on and we were pleased to note that several who purchased last Thursday evidenced a disposition to improve immediately.—*Beaufort Journal.*

Pardoned.—Governor Ellis has granted a pardon to John Simmons, now in Smithville jail, under sentence of death. His execution was to have taken place on Monday next. A good deal of sympathy was felt for Simmons on account of his youth, ignorance, feebleness of mind, and the belief that he acted in obedience to his father's will and influence.—*Wilmington Journal 1st inst.*

The Rev. Beecher calls Old Brown, a "poor child bereft old man." Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, in a recent speech, said this reminded him of a recent parricide in France. The man had cruelly murdered his father and mother, and of course he was an orphan by his own crimes, just as John Brown is "child bereft" by his crimes! The parricide was convicted, and on being called up for sentence, was asked by the Judge if he had anything to say?—"Nothing," said he, "only I pray you to have pity upon a poor orphan!"

The Schoolmaster's Paternal Advice.—"The world, my son, is but a large copy-book, and I need not point out to you with what very little wisdom it is ruled."—*Punch.*

HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIRS.

Remarkable Letter from a Lady to John Brown.—A correspondent writing from Charlestown, under date of Tuesday, gives the following:

The following is a copy of a genuine letter received at our post-office. The letter is authentic beyond question, as the main facts can be corroborated by a number of persons now here. I received it but a moment ago and hasten to lay it before your readers. It will be read to John Brown this morning.

To John Brown, commander of the Army at Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va., Care of Jailor, Charlestown.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 20, '59.

John Brown—Sir: Although vengeance is not mine, I confess that I do feel gratified to hear that you were stopped in your fiendish career at Harper's Ferry with the loss of your two sons. You can now appreciate my distress in Kansas, when you then and there entered my house at midnight and arrested my husband and two boys, and took them out of the yard, and in cold blood shot them dead in my hearing. You can't say you done it to free our slaves; we had none and never expected to own one, but has only made me a poor, disconsolate widow, with helpless children. While I feel for your folly, I do hope and trust you will meet your just reward. Oh, how it pained my heart to hear the dying groans of my husband and children. If this scrawl gives you any consolation, you are welcome to it.
MAHALA DOYLE.

N. B.—My son, John Doyle, whose life I begged of you, is now grown up, and is very desirous to be at Charlestown on the day of your execution; would certainly be there if his means would permit it, that he might adjust the rope around your neck, if Gov. Wise would permit. M. D.

A party of gentlemen at once subscribed the amount, but the letter being detained, it was ascertained young Doyle could not arrive in time.

Advised to leave, and helped on his way.—The "Special Artist of Harper's Weekly," was mounted on a horse last Monday, and accompanied by two horsemen to Harper's Ferry, from which he was advised to leave in double quick time.

The special artist has his revenge in the last issue of the paper, though he does not confine himself to the Virgininns. He caricatures the other side also.

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian has been requested to state that the telegraphic announcement that Governor Gist had tendered military aid to Gov. Wise is incorrect. Gov. Gist has been restrained from doing so only by the conviction that Virginia is abundantly able to take care of herself.

A hundred and twenty-five letters were received a week ago by Governor Wise in one day, all containing threats. If these are hoaxes, the abolition fanatics must be great practical jokers, John Brown being, of course, the funniest joker of all.

Meeting of the South Carolina Legislature.—The Legislature met on Monday. The Governor's Message is occupied chiefly with State affairs. He recommends, in case of the election of a Black Republican President, a co-operation of the South in defence of her institutions.

Gov. Gist advises that South Carolina take no part in the Presidential election; that measures be taken "to obtain the co-operation of the Southern States in defence of our institutions, whenever they may be put in jeopardy by all the departments of the government passing into the hands of our enemies."

COLUMBIA, November 30.—In the House, today, Mr. W. S. Mullins, of Marion, offered the following:

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina is now ready to enter, together with the other slave-holding States of this Confederacy, or with such of them as desire present action, into the formation of a southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to each Executive of the Southern States.

Feeling Against the North.—A gentlemen from the North, but who is a Southerner by birth and in sentiment, writing from Richmond on the 23d inst., to the Baltimore Republican, says:—"There are great times here, I tell you, and an intense feeling against the North. As for business, it is impossible to do anything. Merchants here talk as if they were definitely resolved not to buy anything of the North unless of necessity. I had not the slightest idea, until I came here, of the extent of this feeling against everything north of Mason and Dixon's line. It is useless to try to effect sales here."

An Immense Iceberg.—Capt. Kirby, of ship Uncowah, arrived at San Francisco from New York, reports that he passed an immense floating island of ice, about fifty miles south of Cape Horn, on the 9th of August. It was eight to ten miles long, and very high, a solid mass of ice, against which the sea broke as upon the iron-bound shores of a continent. At four miles distant the water about the ship was agitated with eddies and ripples, caused by the opposing presence of so large a body to the usual ocean currents. The sides along which the ship passed appeared to be precipitous for more than a hundred feet up from the water, when they broke up towards the peaks in the interior of the island, and down the steps the spy-glass showed the existence of great gullies and water courses. When the sun shone full upon the island it reflected the light with great brilliancy. It was a majestic spectacle.

The River Jordan.—A correspondent of the Utica Herald thus describes the River Jordan:

"A line of green low forest trees betrayed the course of the sacred river through the plain. So deep is its channel and so thick is the forest that skirts its banks that I rode within twenty yards of it before I caught the first gleam of its waters. I was agreeably disappointed. I had heard the Jordan described as an insipid muddy stream. Whether it was the contrast with the desolation around, or my fancy, that made its green banks so beautiful, I know not; but it did seem at that moment of its revelation to my longing eyes the perfection of calm and loveliness. It is hardly as wide as the Mohawk at Utica, but far more rapid and impassioned in its flow. Indeed of all the rivers I have ever seen the Jordan has the fiercest current. Its water is by no means clear, but it as little deserves the name of muddy. At the place where I first saw it tradition assigns the baptism of our Savior, and also the miraculous crossing of the children of Israel on their entrance into the promised land. Like a true pilgrim I bathed in its waters and picked a few pebbles from its banks as tokens of remembrance of the most famous river in the world. Three miles below the spot where I now stand, the noble river, itself the very emblem of life, suddenly throws itself on the putrid bosom of the Dead Sea."

An extraordinary land slip or subsidence, as it is called, occurred at St. Hilaire, Canada, on Monday, the 14th instant. It commenced about 9 o'clock in the evening, accompanied by a sound like thunder, and lasted about half an hour. A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, who visited the spot, says that about fifty acres of land sank down to the depth of thirty feet.

Judge Terry Indicted.—Judge Terry has been indicted and placed under bond in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge of killing Senator Broderick.

LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, Nov. 30.—The *Europa*, with Liverpool dates to the 19th, has arrived.

Ratifications of the treaties were to have been exchanged at Zurich on the 21st.

France has issued letters of invitation to the Congress to the Powers that signed the Vienna treaties and to the Italian Powers.

The attitude of the English and French press was daily becoming more warlike. The "Times" calls upon Napoleon to put an end to all suspense.

The Congress was expected to meet at Paris, but the time was not mentioned.

The London Society of Arts have inaugurated a movement for a grand exhibition in 1862.

It was reported that Garibaldi had resigned the command of the army of Central Italy and joined the Sadinian army.

The Chinese Government had repudiated its treaty with the United States by refusing to open the ports of Sauntople and Taiwan, as stipulated.

Paris on Saturday.—No formal invitation to the Peace Congress has yet been sent by France to England; but Count Persigny has been instructed to arrange the preliminary conditions with Lord John Russell.

The French Prefects are instructed to invite the journals to be more circumspect in their language towards England.

Two British war steamers had succeeded in bringing off 350 Christians from small ports in Morocco. A general massacre of fugitives was feared. The Spanish army of 40,000 men expected to land in Morocco early in December.

Garibaldi is said to have been named Lieut General of the Sardinian army.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19th.—Cotton.—Sales for the week 44,000 bales. Prices for lower qualities irregular, and market closed dull. Orleans fair 7¾d.; middling 7¾d. Stock in Liverpool 414,000 bales, including 270,000 American. Rosin steady at 4s6d@4s 1d. Spts Turpentine heavy.

W. N. TILLINGHAST
OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 CHINA Tea Sets, Gilt and Plain, 20 different styles;
150 prs. China Vases, over 50 patterns;
An assortment of White China Dinner & Tea Ware;
Fancy Articles of China and Glassware for Presents, &c.

Glass-ware.

1400 Dozen Tumblers;
100 " Goblets;
90 " Wine Glasses;
175 " Glass Dishes, Nappies and Butters;
50 " Bowls, on stands;
40 " " Jars;
14 " Lanterns;
10 " Lamps, for Kerosene, Fluid, Oil and Lard.

Earthen-ware.

1600 Dozen Plates;
2800 Sets Cups and Saucers;
125 Dozen Dishes;
75 " Pitchers;
175 " Bowls;
200 Ewers and Basins.

The above are of WHITE IRONSTONE CHINA and the usual COMMON WARES. Together with all the smaller articles of China, Glass or Earthen-ware required for complete housekeeping.

950 Looking-Glasses,

All sizes, from 3x4 to 30x17 inches;

53 Silver Plated Casters,

Of 20 patterns, $5 and upwards;

Silver Plated Spoons;

Silver Plated Forks; Silver Plated Cake Baskets, Cups, Communion Sets, Candle-Sticks, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Ladles, and a number of Fancy Articles.

Britannia-ware.

17 Doz. Britannia Casters;
350 " Britannia Spoons;
Candle-sticks, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, &c., &c.

Knives and Forks.

300 Dozen, comprising Fine Ivory handle Knives alone;
Fine Ivory handle Knives and Forks;
Horn Tip, Ebony, Bone and Cocoa handle, with STEEL Forks;
Superior Carvers, of Rogers's and other good marks;
China Knife Sharpeners, good.

45 Dozen Baskets.

Also, a fine assortment of Tea Trays;
Old Dominion Coffee Pots;
SCISSORS, small embroidery up to Shears;
Planished and Plain and Japanned Tin-ware;
Wooden Ware.

A variety of other articles useful to House-keepers, too numerous to name here; but all contained in his Catalogue, which he will be pleased to send to all applicants.

These Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which ought to please.

Remember to call at
W. N. TILLINGHAST'S
Crockery Store.
Sept. 27 52tf1

1859.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Chemist and Druggist,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
American, French and English Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Garden and Field Seeds; Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors; Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Window Glass; Glass-ware; Fine Soaps; Fine Hair & Tooth Brushes; Paint Brushes; Surgical and Dental Instruments, and Fancy Articles.
With all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the day
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 8, 1859 65tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

THE Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing-Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to this excellent machine, upon our own responsibility."

I expect another supply in a few days. Price $60.
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Sept. 29. 55tf

W. N. TILLINGHAST
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

EVERY Scale is warranted to be correct. Hay, Coal, or other large Scales not on hand, will be ordered at the lowest prices.
Sept 1 45t-

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ly-pd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1859.

CONGRESS.—The first Session of the 36th Congress will commence to-day. Much difficulty is apprehended in effecting an organization of the House of Representatives, no party having a majority of votes, and it being unlikely that a majority will agree to the substitution of a plurality vote until many efforts have been made to effect an election. The time when we may look for the President's Message is therefore entirely uncertain.

We took occasion some weeks ago to dissent strongly from a recommendation of the Richmond Whig, that the Southern Opposition members should unite with the Republicans in securing an anti-Democratic organization. The Whig's wish was a very natural one, viz: to have such committees appointed by the Speaker as could look into instead of concealing the corruptions and stealings of the dominant party. We felt the force of this wish, but could not admit the propriety under any circumstances whatever of a union or coalition or bargain of any sort with the Republicans. And we are now rejoiced to see that recent occurrences have brought the Whig to the same conclusion at which we had previously arrived. The Whig says,—

"Sixty-seven members of Congress from the North have given their endorsement to the odious and infamous doctrines of Helper's work. And in the face of this fact, Southern Opposition members of Congress are invoked to go into a *conference* with such traitors and incendiaries, with a view to co-operation in the organization of the House! We take it for granted that not a single Southern Opposition member will either confer with or associate with such a set of Abolition scamps."

We hope the Southern Opposition will put up for office some good man of their own, and stand by him to the last. They cannot with any sort of propriety vote for Democrats who have vilified them all their lives and who would cover up the corruptions which are undermining the government; nor for the Republicans who would destroy the Union itself by waging war against the constitutional rights of the South. Stand aloof from both, is the dictate of honor as well as of interest.

One of our exchanges, received since the above was in type, is extremely urgent that the Southern Opposition members should unite with the Democrats to organize the House. Why should they? Why not the Democrats unite with the Southern Opposition? If, as it says, all old questions are obsolete, and it is now only necessary to protect the rights of the South, will not that be as effectively done by a Southern Opposition member as by a Southern Democratic member? But while incessant calls are made for help from those who have received the vilest treatment at the hands of the Democrats, not a solitary proposition has been made from that quarter to unite upon a sound Southern Opposition man. *That* would be giving up some of the spoils, and therefore is not to be thought of.

Why, we would like to know, should Mr. Gilmer vote for a Democratic Speaker, after all the abuse that that party has poured out upon him, and continues to heap on him, any more than for a Speaker from the party which is ready to steal his negroes whenever opportunity may offer? No, no. We trust that Mr. Gilmer and his fellow members in the House will stand aloof from their enemies on both sides.

EXECUTION OF BROWN.—John Brown was executed, according to sentence, on Friday last, without disturbance of any kind. See the particulars in another column.

So perish all the enemies of the country!

Gov. Wise deserves praise for his prudent and vigorous measures to prevent disturbance or the attempts at rescue which would certainly have been made but for the abundant force assembled at Charlestown. Not only did he right in collecting his troops there, but in refusing any aid from other States or from the general government; and also for keeping away the crowd which would have been attracted to Charlestown by curiosity or worse motives; and again for preventing an incendiary speech from Brown, or incendiary letters descriptive of the scene, &c., with which the Northern papers would have been filled if their Reporters had been allowed to surround the gallows (on which, by the way, some of them might be advantageously suspended.)

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We learn that a son of Mr. Wm. Mitchell, aged about twelve years, had the palm of his right hand blown away this morning, in the vicinity of town, by the accidental discharge of his own double barrel gun.

EPISCOPAL.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson has just concluded his annual visitation to St. John's Church in this town and Christ Church, Rockfish. In this place he preached on Friday evening and twice on Sunday, on the last occasion confirming five persons. At Rockfish, he preached on Saturday evening.

EPISCOPAL PAPER AT RALEIGH.—The Rev. Henry F. Green proposes to publish the "Church Intelligencer," a Protestant Episcopal paper, to be issued weekly at Raleigh, commencing early in March next, at $2 50 a year in advance. It is recommended by ten Southern Bishops of the Episcopal Church.

STOCKS.—Sales of N. C. bonds in New York at 98; Virginia 93; Tennessee 90¼; Missouri 84½.

Treasurer Courts advertises for sealed proposals until 31st inst., for $200,000 of coupon bonds, for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, running 30 years from Jan'y 1, 1860.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Merchants' Bank, of Newbern, 4 per ct.; Bank of Yanceyville, 5 pr ct.

AN UNWELCOME VISITER.—That offensive character, (proverbial in New York,) "the man that smokes in an omnibus," is on a visit to this place, having brought with him some very mean cigars. We have not seen him, but know that he is here, for he stationed himself in the vestibule of the Episcopal Church on Friday evening and regaled those inside with the fumes of his "long nine."

RETALIATORY MEASURES.—We notice in the Richmond Whig accounts of meetings in several counties in Virginia, to take measures for retaliating on the North for its outrages on the South. The following resolutions, adopted in Westmoreland county, may serve as a sample of the spirit of all those meetings:—

"First—We will adopt a strict non-intercourse in trade and commerce with the citizens and merchants of all non-slaveholding States. We will neither sell to them any article of the growth or manufacture of our State—or buy from them or consume any article of the growth or manufacture of their States.

"Second—We will cease to travel amongst them or visit them, except upon the most urgent and unavoidable business.

"Third—We will employ no laborers or mechanics from the North.

"Fourth—We will arrest and send out of the State, in the most summary manner, all itinerant venders of Northern books, newspapers, periodicals, or any other article of Northern growth or manufacture; and all persons who are suspected of anti-slavery opinions or sympathies, or who cannot give a precise and true account of themselves, as engaged in lawful business, we will treat as vagrants and incendiaries.

"We are not sure that these remedies will succeed. We will try them at least."

Besides such resolutions as these, numerous arrests for incendiary language or conduct have been made.

At Savannah, Fisk, shoe dealer, native of Massachusetts, has been tarred and feathered.

A lady music teacher in a female school at Richmond has been dismissed and sent off Northward.

A man, supposed to be Coppie's brother, is in jail at Winchester, Va.

Three men arrested at Martinsburg, Va., were detained a short time and then discharged.

E. C. Palmer, at Marshall, Texas, has decamped in consequence of intercepted incendiary correspondence.

Hiram Bartee has been arrested at Estillville, Va.; R. Yowell, D. P. James and R. Goley in Madison county, Va.; Geo. Rye in Rockingham county, Va.; and a free negro named Ford has been whipped in Madison county.

Three or four Reporters for abolition papers were stopped at Baltimore on their way to Charlestown.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.—A large meeting of merchants and others was held in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday last, by which resolutions were adopted in favor of importing goods direct from Europe to James river, instead of through the Northern ports, as at present, even though the freight be higher. An association is to be formed pledged to this; a common shipping agent at Liverpool to be selected, and probably a line of packets established between Richmond and Liverpool.

THE CITIZEN SOLDIERY.—We notice in the Newbern Progress, a letter from Duncan K. McRae, Esq., to Capt. Jordan of the Newbern Light Infantry Company, (published by request of the Captain,) asking to be enrolled as a member of that company. In view of the signs of Northern hostility, Mr. McRae says,—

"It is high time to put ourselves in a state of preparation—calmly, quietly, with dignity but promptitude and determination. Our volunteer companies constitute the nucleus for obtaining a disciplined and effective force; they should be enlarged—thoroughly organized—armed, equipped and drilled. Young men of all professions of business should enter the ranks as privates without aspirations to command, as a service to the cause of patriotism."

There is truth as well as patriotism in these views of Mr. McRae; and every encouragement should be given to the formation of volunteer companies all over the State. "In time of peace prepare for war;" and no better security can be made for the preservation of peace than to be prepared for its opposite.

NORTHERN SYMPATHY.—The abolitionists proposed to hold prayer meetings, to suspend business, to shut up their shops, &c. &c. on Friday last, in honor of the thief and murderer who was hanged on that day. Very natural. Many of them have aided in Brown's stealings and murders, and they doubtless hope that when they meet their own deserts somebody will sympathise with them. The following is a specimen:—

A DARK DAY.
(From the Cleveland Herald.)

Friday, December 2d, John Brown is to be executed, and indeed it will be an "unlucky day" for the South. It matters not how we view the merits of the case; the darkest day that ever dawned upon the Slave States was dazzling in its brightness compared with the impenetrable gloom that will rest upon the South on the day that John Brown is led to the scaffold. There is not a ray of light for the South that can penetrate the darkness of that Friday.

The Winston Sentinel has a genuine Democratic way of conducting a discussion. It still conceals from its readers the fact that it was the *Democratic* N. Y. Journal of Commerce which suggested that Brown's punishment should be changed; and asks *us* "why should the hanging of this miserable old villain make him a martyr?" Go to your Democratic brother who said it would; ask him. And to another Democratic brother, Vice President Breckinridge; and ask him.

Again: The Sentinel made *two* statements last week which we reminded it had been *disproved* in its own columns. It now makes *four* entirely different statements and says that we have said "these things have all been disproved." We said no such thing.

It is neither pleasant nor profitable to conduct a discussion in such a mode as that.

The Sentinel asks the Observer "to show wherein the Southern Democratic press have pursued a policy worse than that of John Brown." It is easy to prove what was said by the Observer. John Brown came as an enemy, was overcome, and is hanged. The Democratic press at the South, under the garb of friendship, have taught the Browns and the Beechers of the North to believe that such men as John A. Gilmer and his thousands of friends sympathised with them and were untrue to the South. This most atrocious falsehood has doubtless encouraged John Brown and his gang to make their attempt. As we said before, (and which the Sentinel affects to be so dull as not to understand,) the Democratic press wages war against neighbors and friends, and thereby gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,377,389 bales, against 1,210,468 bales last year. Increase 166,921 bales.

SEEKING "SATISFACTION" UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Mr. Chas. F. Fisher, President of the North Carolina Railroad, we regret to see, has not recovered from his wrathful feelings of last Winter. He exhibits himself in the Salisbury Banner of Thursday last in a new and not very creditable character—that of the court-yard hero, who loudly proclaims to his friends that they know the ferocity of his disposition, and must hold him, or somebody will be hurt. Mr Fisher is quite as discreet. His proclamation of a desire for "satisfaction" is very earnest and high sounding in its terms. The persons from whom he would like "satisfaction" in a duel or duels—for he is *very* blood-thirsty—are Jonathan Worth, Esq., and the Editors of the Salisbury Watchman, the Greensborough Patriot, and the Fayetteville Observer. Singularly enough, however, (Mr. Fisher being our authority for the statement) he desires "satisfaction" in a duel or duels only from those persons whom he cannot challenge, as *he knows them to be opposed to dueling*. If our memory serves us, there were one or two persons with whom the discussion of Mr. Fisher's management of the Road degenerated into personal difficulties, in which an unpleasant little word was freely used by those who apparently were quite ready to give Mr. Fisher an opportunity of pistol practice which he neglected to improve. Why, we cannot say. Doubtless, as in the case of his prototype, his friends applied a wholesome restraint. It were well for Mr. Fisher had they done so in this instance. His sneers will gain him no credit with that portion of the community whose good opinion is worth having; who have been reared in the belief that shame ought to follow the violation, not the observance of the laws of God and man. Very little care we for such sneers. Acknowledging the right and duty to defend ourselves, we have never been and are not now ashamed to say that we are *afraid to fight a duel*, for it is an awful thing to rush unbidden into the presence of the Deity either as wilful murderer or suicide. A *duel*, we say, we are afraid to fight. In one of the "affairs of honor" which have taken the place of the duel, and rendered it a harmless pastime and an easy road to travel up

"The steep, where fame's proud temple shines afar,"

we should be *ashamed* to be engaged.

As Mr. Fisher well knows, we can truly say that he has had no wrong from us. The Legislature of the State ordered an investigation of the affairs of the North Carolina Railroad. When completed, the Legislature ordered its publication. As conductors of a North Carolina newspaper, we made our readers acquainted with its results—as was our bounden duty to them. But Mr. Fisher had a fair showing. He had the first and the last word of the controversy as it appeared in the Observer. If a fair showing of both sides resulted disastrously to Mr. Fisher's reputation or his temper, the fault or misfortune was his, not ours. Neither fighting, nor an affected desire to fight, is the remedy for such disaster. The extermination of all who engaged in the discussion would not alter the facts of the case, nor clear Mr. Fisher of charges whether true or false. If false charges are made against any man, let him disprove them. Especially so in the case of a public servant. The people pay Mr. Fisher to manage *their* Road, and the people are entitled to know *how* he manages it. It were monstrous that Mr. Fisher should slay those who impart that information to the people. And we are happy, for Mr. Fisher's sake, to believe that he has had no intention of slaying anybody. His roaring is the roaring of the lion, but his performance only that of "Snug, the joiner."

We may add that Mr. Fisher was mightily pleased with the first word, as it appeared in the Observer—just so long as he had it all his own way. See how his Salisbury organ in the Railroad controversy then held forth:

From the Salisbury Banner, Feb'y 9, 1859.

"The Fayetteville Observer, an *old line whig* paper of admirable truth and sagacity, generally one of the most reliable and correct journals in the country, prefacing a number of extracts from the Report, which every unprejudiced reader will peruse with pleasure, expresses itself as follows, condensing a large amount of useful information into a small space."

A paper of "admirable truth," "one of the most reliable and correct journals in the country," was the Observer, so long as it published *only* Mr. Fisher's story. Had it stopped at that, *as every Democratic paper did*, it would have been so in Mr. Fisher's eyes to this day. In our own, it would have been—a very different thing. The escaping Mr. Fisher's sneers and wrathful outpourings would scarcely have compensated for the loss of self-respect.

The very ungentlemanly abuse which Mr. Fisher has heaped on all who have incurred his displeasure, (in our case because we have published the other side as well as his,) might perhaps excuse us from any notice of his reply to charges and imputations made against him by others, not by us. But if we owe no courtesy to Mr. Fisher, we owe our readers a fair statement of both sides on a subject in which every tax payer and every friend of Internal Improvement in the State is interested. We therefore propose to give the substance of his defence against a recent attack of "Plebs" in the Greensborough Patriot.

It would seem from what Mr. Fisher says, that "Plebs" charged or intimated, (we have not his article before us,) that Mr. Fisher gets too high a price for building the Western Extension to Morganton—the State paying two-thirds of the cost. Mr. Fisher devotes nearly two columns to this point; and he shows very clearly, if his statements and letters be true, (and we have no knowledge to the contrary,) that the estimates on which his contracts were based were made by the Engineers two years before he took the contract; that during all those two years the contract might have been taken by any body besides himself; and that even when he offered to take it he expressly stated that he did not want it if any other plan could be devised to get the work done. He further shows that after he commenced work under the contract, he again offered to surrender the contract if the Directors desired it. The Board resolved that they did not desire it, but that he go on. He says that the Estimates are lower than those made on the N. C. Road, though labor and supplies were then 33 per cent. cheaper; and that they are as low as for any similar work on any road in the country, and far lower than those on many.

It appears that "Plebs" charged that iron for the Western Extension is transported over the N. C. Road (of which Mr. Fisher is President,) at less than cost. This Mr. Fisher denies. And he says that the charge for transporting iron was fixed nearly two years before his contract was made; and that up to this time no iron has been transported for his work.

Mr. Fisher further denies that work has been done for him at the shops of the N. C. Railroad at less than cost, or even at low prices; or that he is indebted to the N. C. Road for freight or otherwise.

Mr. Fisher refers to his re-election as President in July last as not only "a complete vindication" of himself, but also as a "rebuke" to the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of Investigation. Perhaps he has reason to consider it as a vindication; but scarcely any thing more. This paper, for instance, in March last intimated a desire that he should be re-elected, believing that it was doubtful whether any successor as President would do half as well as he had done. We certainly did not mean thereby that Mr. Fisher was blameless as President of the Road, but only that, though we believe him to have acted improperly in some respects, he appears to have administrative qualities which make him a valuable officer. And very far were we from meaning thereby to rebuke the Chairman or his three associates on the Committee, who, so far as we know or believe, performed an unpleasant, unsought, laborious and thankless duty, in an honest, faithful and able manner, for which they deserve the commendation of every honest man in the State, instead of the bitter and vulgar abuse of Mr. Fisher.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A letter from Duplin, published in the Wilmington Journal, describes a man who was here last week, and who, discovering that he was an object of suspicion, soon disappeared.

"There is a man dressed in rags, going about in the upper part of New Hanover, (or he was there last Saturday and Sunday,) who refuses to give any account of himself or his business. He pretends to be unable to speak English, and says in a sort of foreign *lingo*, that he came from Tennessee. He appears to be about fifty years old, and when at Noah Highsmith's, last Saturday, he refused to give any account of himself, when questioned about his business. He was at Mr. Bryan Newkirk's on Saturday night, and enquired the way to Fayetteville. He is light complected, about five feet eight or ten inches high, wears his beard entire, and is somewhat gray. He is supposed to be well armed with secret weapons."

CRIMINAL FOLLY.—The Iredell Express mentions two cases of persons killed in Watauga county by the discharge of guns supposed to be unloaded and pointed at them in sport.

AMERICANISM.—A meeting of the National Committee is called by the Chairman, at Philadelphia on the 21st inst., to make arrangements for the Presidential election. Mr. Rayner is the member from this State.

MAGAZINES.—The Publishers have sent us the Eclectic for December, and Blackwood for November. Both are useful and entertaining, and the former is as usual handsomely illustrated.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The first number of this work, commencing with November, has been received. It is embellished with an admirably executed likeness of James Buchanan, with a brief sketch of his career.

The price is $3 per annum in advance. For this the subscriber will obtain 800 pages of matter per year. Address Hon. T. B. Florence, Washington City.

Sampson Co[illegible] was very large, quite as large as that of last year which was a remarkable turn out. The show of articles, in the way of stock, agricultural productions and domestic manufactures was very fine, exhibiting marked indications of progress, and the diffusion of a spirit of improvement. To illustrate this we will mention that the number of gentlemen exhibiting blooded cattle was much larger than at the preceding Fair, and so with other departments. In this department the Sampson Fair was superior to the State Fair.

The hogs were very fine indeed. In the matter of fat hogs, we really think that we never saw so many terrific fellows together. How much any one of them that were there might have weighed, we cannot say—there would appear to have been no scales big enough to weigh them.

The Messrs. Ashford, and Mr. Alford King, exhibited some magnificent fat cattle.

In the sheep line the show was small but good.

The show of horses was good but not remarkable. The first premium was given to "Touchstone," some fair trotting was done, the quickest time being about 3 minutes 25 seconds.

There were mules, jacks and jennets. We understand that they were very good.

The poultry—geese, ducks, etc., might be said to have been in full feather.

Farmers' Hall was well stocked with the good things of this life,—beets, potatoes, pumpkins, hams, corn, wheat, coleworts, everything almost, and all good.

There were buggies made in Fayetteville and in Clinton, also some very ingenious ploughs, the latter made by B. R. Hood, of Clinton.

Floral Hall was even better filled than last year—so much so that there was considerable talk of enlarging it. On one side we found domestic goods, homespuns, counterpanes, quilts, etc. On the opposite side, embroideries, paintings and other objects of taste. In the centre, fruits, preserves, jellies, pickles, native wines, cordials, etc.; and moving around generally were fair ladies and devoted swains.

At one o'clock, A. A. McKoy, Esq., introduced the orator of the day, T. D. Meares, Esq.

The Address was able and striking, and delivered with the orator's usual impassioned earnestness.

There was a ball on Thursday and Friday nights in a new and much larger and more convenient hall than that formerly used. The "beauty and the chivalry" appeared to enjoy themselves very much. On the grounds, in the town and at the hall, the utmost order and quietude prevailed.

Wilmington Journal, 3d inst.

MARRIED,

In the Presbyterian church, at Summerville, on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, by Rev. Neill McKay, JAMES A. GRADY, Esq., Sheriff of Harnett county, and Miss MARY J. GREEN, eldest daughter of John Green, Esq., all of Harnett.

By the Rev. Robt. J. Carson, near Williamston, Martin county, N. C., J. A. MAULTSBY Esq., of Columbus county, to Miss ANNIE J. SLADE.

In Robeson county, on the 10th ult., at the residence of Mr. Jno. Taylor, by the Rev. P. Doub, Col. WM. McKAY to Miss SARAH A., daughter of Jno. Taylor, Sr., dec'd, of Brunswick county.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

On the 24th ult., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. RODERICK KELLY, to Miss MINERVA J., daughter of Elias Kelly. Also, on the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. E. B. GILMORE to Miss MARTHA A., daughter of Levi Gunter, Esq., all of Moore Co.

At Dennis Lawn, Montgomery county, by John F. Cotton, on the 25th Sept. last, JOHN M. DENNIS and Miss LAURA ANN, daughter of Nancy Bridgers.

At Grove Cottage, by same, on the 24th ult., JAMES M. CRAWFORD and Miss LAURA ANN WILLIAMS.

DIED,

In Washington City, Dec'r 1, HARRIET HACKLEY, aged 76 years, widow of the late Colonel Richard S. Hackley, of Richmond, Va.

EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN!

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 2.

John Brown paid the penalty of his life by hanging at this place to-day. There was no excitement but strict vigilance was maintained by the military.

The military assembled at 9 o'clock, and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, also at various points, as laid down in the general orders. Everything was conducted under the strictest military discipline, as if the town was in a state of siege. Mounted scouts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards towards the Shenandoah mountains, in the rear.

The military on the field were formed into two hollow squares. Within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the outer and inner lines the citizens were admitted, no one being allowed outside the lines except the mounted guards.

At 11 o'clock Brown was brought out of the jail. Six companies of infantry and riflemen, a company of cavalry, the General and his staff, numbering 25 officers, headed the procession and moved towards the place of execution.

The prisoner spoke freely to the soldiers around him. There were no religious ceremonies on the gallows, in accordance with Brown's request, and but a few moments intervened after the arrival at the gallows before the rope was adjusted to the felon's neck and the drop fell.

Brown died in a few minutes and with slight perceptible struggle.

His body was placed in the coffin, and was subsequently carried to Harper's Ferry, under a strong military escort, to be delivered to his wife.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Dec. 1.

Mrs. Brown at Charlestown.—By permission of the State authorities, the wife of John Brown arrived here this afternoon in a carriage from Harper's Ferry, escorted by mounted troops. Every attention was accorded her. The interview of the husband and wife took place in the presence of the sheriff. An embrace, a kiss, but no tear was shed. She returned under escort to Harper's Ferry this evening where she will await the reception of the body of her husband to-morrow.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.

Massachusetts and John Brown.—The Massachusetts Legislature (both houses) to-day voted down resolutions to adjourn in consequence of Brown's execution.

Funeral of Washington Irving.—The funeral of Washington Irving took place yesterday, at Tarrytown. It was an occasion long to be remembered. Business was suspended. Stores were closed. From almost every house mourning drapery was hung. The bells of the churches tolled for some hours. From the surrounding country, and from this and other cities, thousands of people assembled, in and about the church, where the funeral services took place. A procession, more than a mile in length, followed the remains of the deceased to the grave, where, besides many of the most distinguished men of this City, were nearly all the Episcopal clergy, including the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. The New York Common Council and the Trustees of the Astor Library were present; and the Historical Society was well represented. The services in the church and at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Pastor of the church at Tarrytown, of which Mr. Irving was a member.

N. Y. Times, 2d inst.

Hogs.—A drove of 500 is now in Yanceyville, offering at $8 50 per hundred. They do not go off freely at these figures.—*Milton Chronicle.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec'r 5.

BACON,	14	a 15	American	5½	a 6
BEESWAX,	28	a 30	English	4	a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a	LARD.	14	a 15
Adamantine	25	a 30	LEAD,	8½	a
Sperm	45	a 55	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12	a 13½	Cuba	28	a 30
Laguira	14	a 15	N. Orleans	50	a 00
Java	20	a	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	10	a 10½	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	0	a 0	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 50	a 1 60
Gunny	18	a 20	Alum	50	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 1 15
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	1 05	a	Com. pr. bag	2 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 12½	
Bro. Sheetings	8	a 9	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00	a 1 10
FEATHERS,	45	a 50	N. C. Apple	65	a 0 70
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70	a 0 90
Family	5 50	a 5 60	N. C. Whiskey	60	a 0 70
Super.	5 25	a 5 35	Northern do.	35	a 0 40
Fine	5 00	a 5 10	SUGARS—		
Scratched	4 75	a 4 85	Loaf	13	a 13½
GRAIN—			Crushed	12	a 13
Corn	1 00	a 1 05	Coffee	10	a 10½
Wheat	1 00	a 1 15	Porto Rico	9	a 10
Rye	1 10	a 1 20	New Orleans	8½	a 9½
Oats	65	a 75	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	90	a 95	WOOL,	19	a 20
HIDES—Dry	11	a 12½	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 15	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	1 75	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6	a 6½	Hard	1 00	a 1 15
Ditto, wide	7	a 7½	Spirits	37	a 37½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—There has been a fair business done since last review. Sales on Friday at 10 and 10½ for best grades. None offering on Saturday.

Flour—Our market is well supplied. We note a further decline, with sales at 5 25 @ 5 35 for super on Saturday.

Spirits—Sales of several small lots were made at 37½.

Bacon—Our market for N. C. is almost entirely bare. We note a brisk demand; sales could easily be made at our highest figures.

Pork—We have heard of no important sales. Small lots from carts have sold for 8 and 9 cts.

Salt—There is a light stock of Liverpool in our market, and holders are asking an advance. Sales from store on Saturday at 1 50 and 1 60 per sack.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 3, 1859.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 65, Virgin 2 12, Hard 1 65. Flour, 20 bbls. at 5 80 for Super. No other transactions.

During the week, about 8,000 bbls. Turpentine, closing as above. Spirits, about 2000 bbls., closing at 40½ (41 for a few extra bbls.) Tar, 683 bbls., closing at 2 60. Rosin, 5,000 bbls., closing at $1 for Common, 1 35 for low No. 1. Cotton, 937 bales, closing 10½ to 10 11-16 for strict to good middling. Hay $1. Flour, 45 bbls., closing as above at a decline. Irish Potatoes 1 37½. Corn, sales of 2100 bushels, private. Timber, 1 raft ordinary $9.

At New York, Cotton dull at 11 for middling uplands; sales of 3,200 bales on Thursday, and 500 on Friday. Flour declined; Southern 5 60 to 5 75. Wheat declined; Southern white 1 40; red do. 1 35. Spirits dull at 44½ to 45.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Dec. 2—Steamer Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for Mrs M Banks, McNeill & Miller, J O Boon & Co, G & L Brandt, G Brandt, A M Johnson, Pemberton & Sloan, J W Horne, Myrover & Wightman, J M Worth & Son, S J Hinsdale, R Marsh & Gorrell, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, Worth & Utley, Coffin, Foust & Co, Rev D Johnson, Isham Cox, Jon Worth, S T Hawley & Son, J C Stedman & Co, G D Williams, J & A C Cowles, Welsh & Weisiger, J N Smith, W Draughon, J Martine, S C & L Fox, S C Hackney, R Mitchell, A Holmes, Jr, R Jones, G & Barnum, E J Hale, Dr Foulks, H C Lucas, Waterhouse & Bowes.

Express Line. Dec 3.—Str North Carolina, with passengers, and goods for T S Lutterloh, G W Sperling, E J Lilly, R McDaniel, R E Heide, W C Troy, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. Dec. 5—St'r Sun, with goods for Jno M Rose, T S Lutterloh, Orrell & Dailey, D & W McLaurin, A G Thornton & Co, A M Johnson, and others.

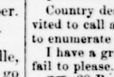
POST OFFICE.—NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the Post Office will be opened on the Sabbath at 8½ o'clock, and will remain open until 10; and when the door is shut, please understand that the Office is closed. I would also give notice that the Office is not a general reading room on the Sabbath day. JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Dec 5, 1859 72-

Carolinian and Presbyterian one week.

DENTAL NOTICE.



DR. R. R. SCOTT, having been absent for several days past, offers his professional services to the community, and may be seen now regularly in his Office on Person Street, two Doors East of the Market, during the hours

From 9 to 1 P. M.,
" 2 to 5 P. M.

Dec'r 5, 1859 72-tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

'GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!'
"In the Jamb."

DeLAINES, MERINOS, ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES, DRESS SILKS,
AND BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERIES;
together with a good stock of STAPLE GOODS. Selling at greatly reduced prices.

J. N. PRIOR.

Dec'r 5 1t

LARGE STOCK!
NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Winter Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;
Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, Stuff Dates, Citron, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;
—A great variety.—

Perfumeries and Extracts,
Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;
Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.
WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.

FINE AND COMMON CANDIES;
Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monaies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle;

Cocoa and Other Nuts.

FANCY GOODS;
Palerramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

30 Bushels up-country APPLES, for sale at 90 cents per bushel.

No. 40, HOTEL BUILDING.

Dec 3, 1859 72-

Cigars! Cigars!! Cigars!!!

A CHOICE lot of various brands just received.

MRS. M. BANKS.

Dec 5 72-1w

Smoking Tobacco & Fancy Pipes.

JUST received.

MRS. M. BANKS.

Dec'r 5 72-1w

A Second Supply of Fresh Layer
RAISINS to hand. MRS. M. BANKS.
Dec 5 72-1w

A CARD.

JAMES PIRSSON, Piano-Forte Repairer and Tuner, will be in Fayetteville in a few days, to attend to any business in his line.

Dec'r 5 1t

New Books, by Harriet B. McKeever.

EDITH'S Ministry; Sunshine, or Kate Vinton; The Flounced Robe, and What it Cost. Just rec'd.

Dec 3. E. J. HALE & SON.

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the Petition of Murdoch McKinnon, et al, I will sell at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, the following Negroes, to wit: Kate, aged 80 years; Old Sam, 80, Lydia, 45 to 50; Beck, about 45, Mitchell, 25, Renty, 15, Kelly, 12, and One Girl child.

Bond and approved security will be required from the purchasers. Terms 6 months.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M.

Dec'r 3. 72-ts

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Richmond County, made at Fall Term, 1859, on the Petition of W. McL. McQueen, by his Guardian James S. McQueen, *Ex Parte*, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Rev. Arch'd. McQueen, deceased, on Saturday the 17th day of December next, SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND; said land adjoins the lands of Dr. John Malloy and others, and is well adapted to the growth of cotton and corn.

Terms of sale, Two Hundred Dollars cash, the balance with a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOHN D. SHAW, C. & M. E.

Nov. 26. 72*2t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at November Term, 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, obtained an order for that purpose, will proceed on Monday the 2d day of January, A. D., 1860, at the Court House door in the town of Lumberton, to sell at Public Auction, SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES belonging to the estate of Joseph Smith, dec'd. A credit of Six Months will be given, and bond and good security required.

J. R. CARTER, Adm'r.

Dec'r 1 72*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Hector McLean vs. Daniel S. Morrison and wife Susannah, Effie McLean, Catharine McLean, Margaret J. F. McLean, Mary C. McLean, Daniel B. McLean, Sarah A. McLean, Hugh A. McLean, Neill McLean, Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, and the children and next of kin of John McLean, and the children and next of kin of Mary Johnson, whose names are unknown.

Attachment in Equity against said Neill McPhaul.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that said Hugh A. McLean, Neill McLean, Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, and the children and next of kin of John McLean, and the children and next of kin of Mary Johnson, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Dec'r 2. 72*6w

HAW RIVER ACADEMY.

THE undersigned has taken charge of a School near the town of Pittsboro', Chatham Co., N. C., presenting unusual advantages for the education of children of both sexes. It will be called for the present, Haw River Academy. The citizens of the neighborhood are taking hold of the enterprise with an earnestness which betokens good success. They will furnish board and comfortable rooms for $6 a month to as many as may desire to enter.

This is a highly agreeable and advancing neighborhood, and will be in every way pleasing to such as are really in pursuit of an education,—and no others are wanted.

The Tuition will be as follows:

For Primary English,	$7 50 per Session.
" Advanced Do.	10 00 "
" Classical Do.	15 00 "

The first term of 5 months will commence the 9th of January. For further information address the Principal, Pittsboro', Chatham Co., N. C.

JOHN R. HOLT, Principal.

Nov. 10, 1859. 70-6w

JEFFRIES CREEK ACADEMY.

MARION DISTRICT, S. C.

A NEW Institution is open for a competent Teacher in English and Classical Studies, and will go into operation 16th January, 1860. It is situated 5 miles South of Mars Bluff, on W. & M. R. Road, healthy location, convenient to churches, surrounded with intelligent and moral families: a new and commodious house with good water. The School will be limited to 30 scholars. Salary of $700 is offered, and if entire satisfaction is given, $800 at the end of the year. The Trustees will receive applications until Friday the 30th day of December, at which time an election will take place. Address

HECTOR CAMERON, P. M.,
Jeffries Creek, S. C.

Nov 22 70*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct'r Term 1859.

James C. Clark vs. Daniel P. Clark, Archibald C. Clark, Calvin Buie and wife Ellen Buie.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald C. Clark, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in said town of Fayetteville, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the justices of our said court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be held pro confesso as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said court, at office, this the first Monday of October A. D. 1859.

68-6t*] JOHN McLENNAN, C. C. C.

Montgomery Superior Court of Law.

FALL TERM 1859.

Samuel H. Christian vs. John T. Andrews.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Jno. T. Andrews, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Jno. T. Andrews to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1860, and answer, replevy or plead to the same, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, James B. Ballard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday in August A. D. 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

Issued the 25th day of October 1859.

64*6t] JAMES B. BALLARD, C. S. C.

Montgomery Superior Court of Law.

FALL TERM, 1859.

E. G. L. Barringer vs. John T. Andrews.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John T. Andrews, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jno. T. Andrews to appear at the next Term of the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1860, and answer, replevy or plead to the same, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, James B. Ballard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday in August A. D. 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

This, 25th day of October 1859.

64*6t] JAMES B. BALLARD, C. S. C.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

SPRING GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
20 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, for new Certificates for two shares of the stock of said Bank, standing in the name of Donald McInnish, in lieu of the originals, dated 8d Aug. 1857, and numbered 973 and 974.

JOHN McRAE,
Ex'r of Duncan McRae,
who was Ex'r of Donald McInnish.

Fayetteville, Sept 15 50*3m

AGENT WANTED,

TO Solicit Orders for our $15, $20, and $25 Patent Sewing Machines. Salary $40 per month, with expenses paid. It is a practical machine for every family; so simple in its construction that a child can learn to run it, and half an hour's experience will enable a lady to operate with it well. Warranted equal to any high priced machines. Address

I. HALE Jr. & CO.,
Newburyport, Mass.

Nov. 68*9t

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

A NEW STYLE of Colored Photographs that will last for ages—more beautiful than Oil Paintings—has been gotten up at Vanorsdell's Gallery, expressly to suit the wants of those who desire a small colored picture and who object to the oil portrait on account of its cost. It is offered to the public with entire confidence in its permanency, and at a price that will suit all.

Having just returned from the North with a new and complete set of instruments, where I spent five weeks in getting the newest improvements, I am able to say to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that I can give them all the different sizes and styles of Pictures that are gotten up North or South. Among my instruments is a Woodward's Solar Camera, which enables me to enlarge a life-size Photograph from the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype.

Persons having a small picture of a deceased friend, can have it retaken of any desired size, and colored in oil, India ink or water color, by sending to me, stating the color of hair and eyes. Prices for Colored Photographs, from small size to life, range from $10 to $50.

I have removed and enlarged my Gallery, (opposite the Marble Yard,) and my customers will find a pleasant reception room and an Operator determined to give satisfaction.

Sept. 19, 1859 50tf

Ambrotypes, Cameotypes, Melaeotypes, Daguerreotypes, Nellographs, and in short all the different styles of Types that are taken, will be found at my Gallery.

The ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see specimens.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist and Proprietor.

Clothing! Clothing!!
A Fresh Supply for the Trade of 1859.

THE public are aware that I have been engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Gentlemen's Garments for 17 or 18 years, and with this long experience believe that I am as well calculated to make good selections, as any person or persons in this business.

My stock is all entirely new and adapted to the trade. My stock consists of No. 1 Dress Cloth Coats, Frock Coats (single and double breasted); Business Suits, consisting of Silk Mixtures, Harrison Cass., Rib Cass. and Union Cass., Fine Beaver, Felt Beaver; Seal Skin and Union Cass. Over-Coats; Felt Beaver Talmas—a new garment, never introduced before this season; Pants of all grades, ranging in price from $2 50 to $9 00; an extra lot of Velvet, Silk, Grenadine Silk, Cloth and Cassimere Vests; a large assortment of Youths' and Children's Clothing; Gentlemen's Shawls; Morning Gowns, Gentlemen's all-wool Under-Shirts; Railroad Rugs; Blankets; Hosiery; Suspenders; Napoleon-Ties; Cravats; Stocks; Gloves; Bindings; Purses.

☞ Persons desirous of having their suits made abroad, can call and leave their measures with me, and I will have them attended to immediately.

Call at the

"ONE PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM."

A. J. WOODWARD,
Market Square,
2 Doors below S. J. Hinsdale.

Sept. 14 49-tf

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, December 12th, 1859, I will offer at Public Sale,

1200 bushels of Corn, 125 bushels of Peas, Oats; Hay, Shucks, &c.; 10 head of Horses and Mules, 1 yoke of Oxen, 45 head of Hogs; 1 two-horse and 1 single horse Buggy, with the Harness of each; 1 4 horse Wagon, 4 Carts, all my Plantation Tools and Utensils, and my Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. The terms of the sale will be: For all sums under ten dollars, cash, and for all sums over ten dollars, a credit of seven months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required before the removal of the property, and the notes to bear interest from date.

SETH B. JONES.

Chatham County, Nov. 15, 1859. 68-ts

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit.

Negroes wanted from this time till the 1st of March 1860, for the Mobile and New Orleans markets, for whom the highest prices will be paid.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Oct'r 13, 1859. 57-5m

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to buy

FIFTY LIKELY NEGROES,

for which he will pay

The Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such property to sell will find it to their interest to address me at Clinton, N. C.

A. S. C. POWELL.

July 26, 1859 35-6mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

Laborers Wanted.

THE Western Rail Road Co. wish to employ 4 able-bodied Slaves for the balance of the year, to work on track repairs between Fayetteville and Little River Depot.

W. A. KUPER,
Ch. Eng. & Supt.

July 6 29tf

Money Wanted.

THE subscriber having suffered a heavy loss by the fire of last night, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Oct'r 6, 1859 55-3m

State Bonds for Sale.

STATE Coupon Bonds, (Coupons payable in New York, on the 1st April and 1st October,) in quantities to suit. Apply at the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank.

A. McLEAN.

June 1 19tf

Carriage and Harness for Sale.

A SECOND-HAND large Carriage, (seats for six,) McKethan's make, in good condition. And a double set of Carriage Harness, Overby's make, nearly new. For sale together or separately.

Nov. 10. E. J. HALE.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of this Institution will open on the 12th of JULY 1859, under the charge of DAN'L. STEWART, Jr., A. B., as Principal.

Board can be had either at the Steward's Hall or in the neighborhood at $8 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, June 18. 25-tf

FALL, 1859!
JAMES KYLE,

IS now receiving his usual supply of Goods, among which are—

Rich Silks, Col'd and Black;
French Merinos and Delaines;
English Do. Do.;
Kid and Net Gloves, assorted;
Bed and Negro Blankets;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10;
Ready-Made Clothing;
Boots and Shoes;

With a very large assortment of other Goods. All of which were purchased by the package at the lowest price.

Those purchasing will please call and look at the Goods and prices.

Sept. 13, 1859. 49tf

J. K. KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be disposed of at low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Call and examine.

No. 34, Corner Hay and Donaldson Streets.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1859. 51tf

AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION FOR LADIES!
Number 14,

South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

BY last Steamer, I have rec'd a very fine and general assortment of Dry Goods, Mantles, Dress Trimmings, Embroidery Goods, Hosiery of all kinds, and a very extensive assortment of Hoop Skirts.

Ladies will please call without delay, and get good and cheap goods. GEORGE BRANDT.

At Number 16,

South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

For Gentlemen.

THE most complete stock of Over-Coats, fine Frock Dress and Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Under-Garments, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Socks, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings ever brought to this market, and will be sold cheap and no mistake. GEORGE BRANDT.

Oct 29 62-

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety;
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;
FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;
CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, CUTS and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.

March 31, 1859 1-

Herring! Herring!!

100 BBLS. No. 1 Split and Bulk Herring;
100 Bales EXTRA HAY;
50 " RICE STRAW;
20 Boxes ADAMANTINE CANDLES;
40 " BAR SOAP;
25 Barrels M. VASSAR & CO'S ALE;
20 " WHISKEY, some very fine, viz: Old "Dew Drop" (5 years old,) Family, Magnolia, Reserve, Excelsior;
6 Packages FRENCH BRANDY;
1 Cask CATAWBA BRANDY, on Consignment from a gentleman connected with a Bank in the city of N. Y.; will be sold on account of consignee.

☞ The above are just rec'd and will be sold low by

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 11, 1859 31-

Persons in Want

OF PURE and splendid flavored old Whiskey can be furnished by us with Old Dew-Drop, Magnolia, Family, Excelsior and Reserve brands, all of which we warrant as represented or no sale.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

P. S. We have other common brands of Whiskey, but none of the "long range," such as Coffin, Rifle, Monumental, Blue Ruin.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 6 29tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

DR. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1859. 56-tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL, White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

Guano! Guano!!

40,000 LBS. No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by

E. F MOORE.

Sept 12 48-

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is fully prepared to Manufacture or Repair Turpentine, Brandy and Whiskey Stills, Worms, &c., in fact, anything in the line of Sheet-Copper or Iron work.

Particular attention given to the making of Steam Pipes from a superior kind of Copper, for Boats, Mills, &c.

All work entrusted to my care shall be properly done, and warranted, and on the most favorable terms as regards price. Give me a call and see for yourself, and I know I shall have your patronage. Being a practical workman, I attend to all the work myself, which I find is to the advantage of both my customers and myself.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new work.

M. A. BAKER,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 27 35-6mos

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF AND KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1859. 64-ypd

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Cotton Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a Plantation in Marlboro' District, situated nine miles from Bennettsville, two and a half from Pee Dee River, seven from Railroad, and two from the Mineral Springs. The Tract contains

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES,

with 150 under cultivation. The Buildings are all good. A NEW DWELLING HOUSE, with six rooms—fire-place in each room, passage through the house, two piazzas, one in front and one in the rear. My Land will compare favorably with any in the District. I have sixty acres of Bog land cleared, that will make thirty bushels corn per acre. The place is cultivated this year by James Peterkin. He will show any one who wishes to look over the land. My only object for selling is I have moved West.

Terms easy. Address me at Bennettsville, S. C., until 1st September, after that time at Selma, Ala.

GEORGE PETERKIN.

Aug. 4 40tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the expiration of ninety days, application will be made for the re-issue of Certificate No. 130, for one thousand shares of Stock in the Western Rail Road Company, belonging to Cumberland County, the original one, dated March 1858, having been lost.

DAN'L McDIARMID,
G. DEMING,
Commissioners.

October 24, 1859. 69tf

ALMANACS FOR 1860.

4320 FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC for 1860, just received.

Turner's N. Carolina Almanac.

As the supply was completely exhausted last year, and many applicants were disappointed, it will be well to apply soon for the above.

E. J. HALE & SON.

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

W. S. NORMENT.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

Clothing! Clothing!!

WE are just receiving, and now opening, our Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of

Fine Coats of the best make,

and also Coats and Pants suitable for Laborers; which we warrant to sell cheaper than anybody else in our line of trade. We have also a fine assortment of Linen and Marseilles SHIRTS; Flannel and Cotton DRAWERS and U. SHIRTS; NECK-TIES; NECK-STOCKS; POCKET BOOKS, &c., &c.

GREENTREE & BARNUM.

Those who are indebted to us, will find it to their advantage to pay up by the first of October next.

G. & BARNUM.

Two Doors below the Carolinian Office.

Sept. 9. 48*3m

JARVIS & BAKER'S
ISLAND GUANO,

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,

IMPORTED BY THE

AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.

THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to

DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington,
Agents for the State of North Carolina.
WORTH & UTLEY,
Agents at Fayetteville.

Nov. 10, 1859 65-3mpd

LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to change my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION four miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road, containing 1700 Acres, 400 under fence, and produces well—three sets of Turpentine Boxes from 4 to 7 feet high. The buildings are for convenience, and handsomely gotten up, in fact unsurpassed by any in the country. Those wishing a good farm near a good market, will do well to call and see, as a bargain can be had, if the sale can be made soon. I can be found on the place.

THOS. J. OWEN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 68*3t

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by

GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 28, 1859. 34*1y

A CARD.

GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments Solicited.** ☜

Oct'r 11, 1859 GEO. W. SPERLING 57*tf

WHISKEY,
Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do.
Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring);
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING

Oct 31 62tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Saw Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking-Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rives. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas for sale cheap.

G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles;
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c.

For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale

G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap.

G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging;
2000 Lbs. Rope.

For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels; Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff.

G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.

BOOTS & SHOES

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.

Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

FALL STOCK---1859.
GOLDSTON & FULLER

ARE now receiving direct from New York a large and desirable Stock for the ensuing Fall and Winter Trade,—consisting of

Groceries, Hardware & Hollow-ware, Saddlery, Boots & Shoes. Cotton Bagging and Rope.

Many other goods, not necessary to mention. All of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, either for cash or to prompt paying customers on usual time.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON. A. W. FULLER.

☞ Hay Street, Next Door to H. & E. J. Lilly.

Aug. 24, 1859 48-1m*3m